REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,051.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1874.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the Bombay Gazette will in future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—Delivered free.

| In Advance. | | In Arrear. |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| 15 | Quarterly | 18 |
| 5 | Monthly | 6 |

To Subscribers Up-country.

| In Advance. | | In Arrear. |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 67 |
| 29 | Half-yearly | 35 |
| 16 | Quarterly | 20 |
| 6 | Monthly | 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 8 lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do. | " 2 8 |
| Third do. | " 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | " 0 2½ As. |

No Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | [illegible] As. per Line. |
| Second do. | [illegible] |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ " " |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Wanted, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

Terms for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Re. 1 0 |
| Each succeeding line | " 0-8 As. |

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our usual ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, [illegible] or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

## SHIPPING.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.**

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steamship "ASIA," 1,700 Tons, 200 H.-P., Commander J. H. Davis, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th October 1874, at 4 P.M.

| October 1874. | | October 1874. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 17 | Leaves Tuticorin | 25 |
| " Rutnagherry | 18 | " Colombo | 26 |
| " Vingorla | 18 | " Galle | 27 |
| " Goa | 19 | " Negapatam | 30 |
| " [illegible] | 19 | " [illegible] | Nov. 1 |
| " [illegible] | 21 | " Vizagapatam | 4 |
| " Calicut | 21 | " Bimlipatam | 4 |
| " Beypore | 22 | " Gopaulpore | 5 |
| " Cochin | 22 | " False Point | 6 |
| " Alleppey | 23 | Arrives at CALCUTTA | 8 |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers of this Line [illegible] from intermediate ports for transhipment at [illegible] the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which [illegible]

[illegible] Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Samarang, Pontianak, [illegible] and Molucca Islands to go forward by the Messageries Maritimes and Netherlands [illegible] Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.**

[illegible] Passengers at Busreh, to and from [illegible] Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. "BURMAH," [illegible] Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th October, 1874, at 4 P.M.

| October 1874. | | November 1874 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 16 | Leave BUSREH | 4 |
| " [illegible] | [illegible] | " Mahomerah | 4 |
| " [illegible] | [illegible] | " Fao | 4 |
| " [illegible] | 21 | " Bushire | 6 |
| " [illegible] | 23 | " Bahrein | 6 |
| " [illegible] | 25 | " Linga | 11 |
| " [illegible] | 27 | " Bunder Abbas | 13 |
| " [illegible] | [illegible] | " Muscat | 15 |
| " [illegible] | [illegible] | " Guadur | 17 |
| " [illegible] | Nov. | " Kurrachee | 20 |
| Arrive BUSREH | 1 | Arrive BOMBAY | 23 |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE**

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, [illegible], and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, [illegible]

The s.s. "BURMAH," [illegible] Tons, 2[illegible] H.P., Commander T. [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th October [illegible]

The s.s. "[illegible]," 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. [illegible], will be despatched on MONDAY, the 19th October 1874, at 4 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch [illegible]

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ZANZIBAR, DIRECT, THENCE TO COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSSIBE AND MUJUNGA IN MADAGASCAR, CONNECTING AT ZANZIBAR WITH THE STEAMER OF THE UNION COMPANY FOR MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL, AND CAPE TOWN.**

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the s.s. "[illegible]," 802 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. [illegible], as above, on MONDAY, the 19th October 1874, at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1874.

**HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.**

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders:—

| Fares and Classes. | Uran. | Bor Island. | Oolwa. | Rewas or Karanja. | Dhurumtur. | Thull. | Alibag. | Reodunda. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 1st Class | 1 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 | 2 8 | 3 0 | 4 0 |
| 2nd Class | 0 8 | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 4 | 1 8 |
| 3rd Class | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 6 | 0 4 | 0 8 | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 8 |
| Horses | [illegible] | 4 0 | 4 0 | [illegible] | 5 0 | 2 8 | 3 0 | 5 0 |
| Carriages | 3 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 3 0 | 5 0 | 2 8 | 3 0 | 5 0 |
| Palkees | 2 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 2 0 | 4 0 | 1 8 | 2 0 | 4 0 |
| Dogs | 0 3 | 0 4 | 0 4 | 0 4 | 0 4 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 4 |

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one pice.

The [illegible] Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, [illegible] and returns, leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The [illegible] Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, [illegible] daily, and returns, leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Alibag Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 [illegible], and returns, leaves Reodunda at 5 A.M.

Passengers are requested to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 2[illegible], Meadow Street.

**SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.**

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

| Fares. | | Fares. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | Rs. 5 0 | Horses | Rs. 4 0 |
| [illegible] | 3 0 | Carriages | 4 [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Dogs | 0 6 |

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one pice.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, [illegible]

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents:—

Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.
The Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

[illegible] Meadow Street.

## SHIPPING.

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.**

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

S.S. HYDASPES, 2,984 Tons, October 19th.
S.S. BOKHARA, 2,932 " 26th to Southampton.
S.S. VENETIA, [illegible] " November 2nd.
TRAVANCORE, 1,[illegible] " 9th, to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the steamers proceed direct via the Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.:—

"Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th October 1874.

**STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.**

On Tuesday, the 20th Oct. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GEELONG, (1,584 tons and 250 H.P.,) Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 17th Oct. 1874.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th October 1874.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.**

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. (Including Wines.) | 3rd Class. (Without food.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 9 |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | 9-10 |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa) | 52 | 35 | 14-10 |

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

**STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.**

THE well-known and Fast Sailing [illegible] Rutnaghiri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa (Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazar Gate Street, No. 90, in the house of ROWJEE OOPSHUNG DARBAR, opposite to Maneckchund Lukmeechund, and also at his Office at Burdan Ghallee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. PERNAMBUCO, arrived from Liverpool are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No Claims for short delivery or damage will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co, Agents s.s. Pernambuco.

Bombay, 10th October 1874.

**TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS**

FOR

| | |
|---|---|
| WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS. | SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK. |

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,

THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool.
G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or
F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,**
No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few Tins of fresh Wiltshire Bacon.
Berkley and Cheddar Cheese.
Brandy of several kinds.
Red-sealed dry pale Sherry.
Hunt's, Graham's and Maxwell's Port.
Swaine and Boord's Orange Bitters.
A large Iron Safe with 2 keys.
A rosewood Cottage Pianoforte.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th October 1874.

**CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,**
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KHETWADY AND GAMDAVEE ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the following days on their respective premises, by order of the mortgagee, Wittoba Ballajee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Madhow Crustnajee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated 16th day of January 1868, the following properties:—

Lot No. 1.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 14th October 1874, at 4 P.M. All that piece of ground with the two several dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate on the East side of Khetwady, 8th lane, assessed under Nos. 103 and 104 admeasuring 499 4-9th square yards or thereabouts, registered under Nos. 21-2, 2164, 2165, 2166 and 2167; bounded on the east and south by the property of Eduljee Rustomjee Soonawalla, on the north by the property of Fatmabaee, daughter of Abdool Curim, and on the west by the said Khetwady 8th lane.

Lot No. 2.

On THURSDAY, the 15th October 1874, at 4 P.M. All that piece of ground or Oart commonly called by the name of "Oodwal" with four several dwelling-houses standing thereon, situated on the west side of the Gamdavee Road, formerly were assessed under Nos. 3 and 6 and now are assessed under Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 6, admeasuring 1281 square yards or thereabouts, registered under No. 349, bounded on the east by the Gamdavee Road, on the west by the Oart of Hurry Kessowjee, on the north by the Oart of Bahadoodin Palloobа, and on the south by the line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES in Eduljee Nowrojee Road, at Lower Colaba, near the Bazar.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of October at 4 P.M., sell by Public Auction, on their respective premises, the undermentioned valuable properties belonging to the estate of the late Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of ground together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Eduljee Nowrojee Road at Lower Colaba without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 194 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 191, and bounded on the north by the house of Cutrio de Rozario, on the south by a public passage, on the east by a passage and on the west by the public road.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Eduljee Nowrojee Road, at Lower Colaba, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1[illegible] square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 192, and bounded on the north by the public passage, on the south and west by the public passage, and on the east by a passage.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of plan and documents application may be made to the undersigned a week before the day of sale.

FOR SALE by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th, and THURSDAY, the 19th day of November 1874, at No. 188, Malabar Hill, the property of Surgeon-General W. Thom.

Elegant carved blackwood and other household furniture, plate, Mappin's best cutlery and plated ware, cut and straw stem glassware, crockery from Daniell, Winton, and Phillips consisting of large dinner service, breakfast and dinner service in basket pattern, also a handsome dessert service with velvet covered stands for the dishes; and tea and coffee services of the celebrated Limoges ware, handsome large centrepiece and candelabra to match with a few ornaments from the celebrated potteries of Winton and the Whitcomb [illegible] pictures in oil and water colour with some of the best chromos ever executed, a beautiful toned piano, a large number of plants in tubs and pots. Catalogues will be printed, and the property will be on view one week before the day of sale.

SALE of valuable Garden Ground with Bungalows and Outhouses, at Parell, on the Sion Road, leading to Naigaum.

On SATURDAY, the 24th day of October instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, under instruction from the Mortgagee Bai Ruttonbai, widow of the late Mr. Pallonjee Cursetjee Cama, submit to Public Auction on the premises, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Dr. Pallonjee Pestonjee: All those several pieces of land or garden ground, containing by admeasurement 8581 6-9th square yards, or thereabouts, together with the upperstoried Bungalow, Stables, Outhouses, Well, Flower, and Fruit garden and compound thereto belonging, situate at Parell on the north side of the Sion Road, leading to Naigaum, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the west by the garden ground of Bapojee Morojee, on the north by the property of Mahadeo Gopall, on the south by the said Sion Road, and on the east by the respective houses of Pudma Thacoor and Heroo Baboo, Matra and Dhurnajee Bowan Thackoor; which said several pieces of ground are registered in the books of the Collector of Forts Land Revenue under Nos. 4, 9, 13, 17 and 140, and the Bungalow and premises are assessed under No. 2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few hogsheads very superior Brandy imported by a gentleman for [illegible] direct from Messrs. Rhodes and Co., London.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th October 1874.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**MENESSE AND COMPANY.**

AUCTION SALE OF 24 BALES 40s NETT WEIGHT TURKEY RED TWIST.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of the first purchasers Tribhovan Cassaram and Vithul Jadowjee, the following 24 bales 40s Nett Weight Turkey Red Twist:—

| N W—B— | | |
|---|---|---|
| 425 | 1 bale | 24 Bales No. 40s Nett Weight Turkey Red Twist. |
| 428-33 | 6 " | |
| 435-38 | 4 " | |
| 439 | 1 " | |
| 441-42 | 2 " | |
| 441-53 | 10 " | |

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of quantity of Grey and coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

7 Bales Grey Shirtings, 6 lbs. 39 inches.
2 " Damaged Grey T Cloths, 6½ lbs.
1 " Oil damaged Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs. 45 inches.
1 " Do. do. 8½ lbs.
12 " Grey Dhoties.
2 Cases White do.
5 " Coloured Prints.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON AND OTHER METAL AT THE METAL MART AT CARNAC BUNDER.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.—Suit No. 351 of 1874.

Shaik Adam Noorodin and Allabhoy Tyebboy ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Tyebally Vulleejee and Esoobally Vulleejee ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the order of the High Court made in the above suit on the 20th of August last, and by direction of the receiver appointed therein, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 10 A.M., at the Metal Mart, at Carnac Bunder, a large quantity of Swedish Iron, English and Welsh Iron, Tin Plates, Corrugated Iron, Sheet Iron, Pig Lead, Sheet Lead, Boiler Plates, imitation Swedish Iron, Flat Iron, Nail Rod Iron, Machine-made Hoop Iron, Old Sheet Iron, Galvanised Iron, &c., &c.

For conditions of sale and further particulars apply to

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th October 1874.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—HENRY LIDDELL, Esq., deceased.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS being CREDITORS or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of HENRY LIDDELL, Esquire, formerly of the East India Civil Service, and late of Culross Abbey, Kincardine on Forth, in the County of Perth, North Britain, deceased, who died on the 29th day of September 1873, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the Extract Registered General Disposition and Settlement and the Testament Dative annexed) were granted on the 7th and sealed on the 8th day of October 1874 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, of Bombay, Esquire, one of the members of the firm of Messrs. Forbes and Co., are required on or before THURSDAY, the 12th day of November 1874, to send to the said Administrator at his Office, in Bombay Green, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate and that at the expiration of such time the administrator will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to ELIZA LIDDELL (the Executrix named in the said Extract Registered General Disposition and Settlement), having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 13th day of October 1874.

CRAIGIE LYNCH AND OWEN, Proctors, Bombay.

**BOOTS, BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.**

THOMAS D. MARSHALL

Sends his First Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 16s. 6d. and 21s.; Enamelled on Glove Kid beautifully made, 21s. and 25s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots, [illegible] Ice riding Boots, 70s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Revised Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

**MAPS OF INDIA.**

FOR SALE, at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the Indian Travellers' Guide.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Married Couple WANTS ACCOMMODATION between this and Christmas for a year or more. Terms Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 a month. Full particulars to S. A. F.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED STEADY MAN as HEAD READER for the Press. Apply personally with Testimonials to the Manager of this Paper.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION, with Board for Two Bachelors or a Married Couple. Terms Rs. 100 per month. Address "English," Gazette Office.

FRENCH HOUSE, FORT. ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.

FOR SALE, A GREY GALLOWAY, goes in Harness, and is a good Saddle Horse. Price Rs. 150. Apply to Messrs. R. Scott & Co., Girgaum.

**ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES**

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.

IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Churches, Schools, Clubs, | Institutions, Conservatories, Vestibules, | Halls, Corridors, Dairies, &c. |

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES,

Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Hearth Tiles. Wall and Bath Tiles. Designs and Estimates on application to

CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (Limited)
Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire,
ENGLAND.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDed at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S C.F. BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address) Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary appurtenances.

**COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,**

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the ·450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

**COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,**

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight

**COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,**

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

**EPPS'S COCOA.**
**BREAKFAST.**

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., Manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in ¼-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town.

Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.)

**ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL**

prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 3s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the [illegible] of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last [illegible] years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America. Bombay—Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

## NOTICES.

HYDRABAD WATER WORKS.—NOTICE.—WANTED, a competent person to fill the post of Sub-Engineer on the above Works. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem with Rs. 15 Horse Allowance. Three months' Notice on either side to terminate engagement. Apply with testimonials to Major GEORGE MEREWETHER, R.E., Harbour Defences, Bombay.

L. DUNSTERVILLE, Lieut. Col., Acting Collector and President.

Hydrabad Sind, 1st October 1874.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of October 1874, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1874.

2nd To appoint an Auditor or Auditors, and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 29th September 1874.

N. B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 29th INSTANT to 12th PROXIMO (both days inclusive).

THE GOOLAM BABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the office of the above Company, at SURAT, up to 4 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 3rd October 1874, for the construction of MILL BUILDINGS.

In each Tender separate rates for Masonry Works with Materials and also without Materials, should be given, except in the case of Wood Works, for which rates are to be given inclusive of Materials.

Each Tender should have the words "Tender for Mill Buildings" written on its Cover; and should accompany a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign any reason for the rejection thereof.

Plans will be shown, and printed copies of Forms of Tender, Schedules of Quantities, Specifications, and Conditions of Contract furnished by the Undersigned, at the Office of the Company in Surat, and by NUSSERWANJEE CHANDABHOY, Esquire, Civil Engineer, 7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 4 per set.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JAMSETJI DOSABHAI, Secretary.

Surat, Company's Office, 11th September 1874.

IN REFERENCE to the above Advertisement, it is further notified, that the TIME for RECEIVING the TENDERS has been EXTENDED from the evening of the 3rd proximo to the evening of SATURDAY, the 17th idem.

By Order,

JAMSETJI DOSABHAI, Secretary.

Surat, Company's Office, 30th September 1874.

**G. NICOLL & CO.,**
**SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,**
**30, MEADOW STREET,**
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

NB.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

**ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

For Life Assurance, in TWELVE Different Forms, on New Sound and Popular Principles, AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES...... Rs. 975-15-0 ONLY!

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

CUMROODEEN TYEBJEE, Esq., Solicitor.—Chairman.
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.
PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq.

BANKERS.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

SOLICITOR.
ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

[illegible] Company confers on the Assured substantial Advantages with Economical Management, and is the only Company [illegible] amalgamation.

The Medical Advisers will see Applicants, at their own Residences, daily, or in the Fort by appointment.

E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon, Marine Lines, 3 to 5 P.M.
JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D., Fort George, (Acting).
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BAHDURJEE, Esq., M.R.C.S., Cowasjee Patell Street, 2 to 3 P.M.
SHANTARAM VEETHUL, Esq., M.M., No. 662, Breach Candy Road, 2 to 5 P.M.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Directors [illegible] attention to their NEW [illegible] FEATURES explained in the Prospectus, [illegible] believed that so perfect a system of Assurance on life is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Company whatever.

Intending Assurers or Investors are invited to compare Rates and Features with those of any other Company.

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, Shares, and AGENCIES, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary.

**PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.**

—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Harrison Bros.' Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

**HULSE'S SILVERING PASTE,**

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

**FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,**
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5½ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ........ Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ........ Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

**COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.**

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## HOTELS.

**ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.**

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, and is therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

**OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.**

THE BEST HOTEL ON THE HILL.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that the Hotel is now open.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness, sustained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS AS BEFORE.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on an early date after the DOORGA POOJAH HOLIDAYS

BY

Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL, AND Co.

AT THE

EXCHANGE, CALCUTTA,

(If not previously disposed of privately,)

The Fine Ship MYMOON, of about 800 Tons, Register, having just undergone very extensive repairs.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 5th October 1874.

**THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).**

The Gentleman holding powers from the Manchester Board has arrived, and the Share List of the above Company will be closed in Bombay on or before the 31st October.

It is proposed to allot the Shares in accordance with the order of the dates in which applications have been made.

Forms of Application and Prospectuses may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, 3 Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

A Copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the Offices of the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. CHALK and TURNER, Bombay.

**THE UNITED SERVICES. PROPRIETARY COLLEGE (Limited),**
WESTWARD HO, N. DEVON.

PATRONS

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland.
His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G.
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., G.C.B.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Lauderdale, G.C.B.
The Right Hon. Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., C.S.I.
The Right Hon. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., and many other distinguished Officers of both branches of the Service.

CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL:
Major-General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, K.C.B.

HEAD MASTER:
Cornell Price, M.A., B.C., Master of the Modern Side, Haileybury College.

SECOND MASTER:
F. W. Haslam, B.A. (1st Class Classical Tripos, 71).

THIS Institution is intended as a Public School on the model of Marlborough, Wellington, [illegible] Rossall, [illegible] the above the sons [illegible] at Westward Ho the [illegible] to provide sons of Officers who are or have been in Her Majesty's Service, with a public school education at a lower cost than can now be obtained by them elsewhere. The buildings are at an elevation of about 80 feet above sea level, fronting 4,000 acres of common-land, and commanding the whole of Bideford Bay.

The Instruction will in the main follow the usual curriculum, but great attention will be paid to modern subjects, and Mathematics, English, French, German and Physical Science will enter largely and fundamentally into the scheme of work.

Arrangements can be made for boarding at reasonable rates pupils who cannot leave during the vacations.

The Terms (inclusive) are not to exceed—

For Boarders, Sons of Officers, nominated, 60 Guineas per annum.
Do. do. non-nominated, 70 " "
Do. do. Civilians, &c., 80 " "
Do. Day Scholars, nominated, 18 [illegible]
Do. [illegible]

[illegible] September 10.

Donations for the furtherance of the objects of this Institution will be gladly received by COLONEL GLOAG, R.A., Madras, or COLONEL C. ASHBURNER, Poona, Honorary Secretary, who have kindly volunteered to supply any information concerning the scheme.

**BADMINTON.**

THE best BATS made are our CANE and CAT GUT ones, at Rs. 2 each.

SOUNDY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

**SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!**

PALEKAR and Co. beg respectfully to announce that besides their Usual Cold Season Supply, they have JUST RECEIVED, a very large assortment of ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, that are very rare in this country, and that they now offer them at rates far below those hitherto charged by all other Seedsmen in Bombay.

Detailed Price Lists can be had Post Free on application.

TERMS—CASH.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 1st September 1874.

**ROWLAND AND CO.**
**SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,**
**19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,**
**BOMBAY.**

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

**HAMILTON AND CO.,**
**JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS**
In Ordinary to H. E. the Viceroy of India,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
Hummum Street, Bombay,

Have just received a further supply of

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

| | Rs. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILVER MUGS, richly gilt inside, and handsomely chased or engraved | 30 | to | 70 |
| " ditto, and in morocco cases | 35 | to | 120 |
| " and sets of Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in morocco cases | 20 | to | 100 |
| " ditto, ditto combined, in case | 54 | to | 180 |
| " BOWL AND SPOON, in case | 100 | to | 170 |
| " FEEDING BOTTLES | 30 | to | 40 |
| " PAP BOATS | 16 | to | 28 |
| SILVER Corals and Bells with Whistle | 11 | to | 50 |
| CORAL NECKLACES AND SLEEVE TIES, with gold clasps, 2 and 3 rows | 25 | to | 50 |
| MUSICAL BOXES, especially made for children | 6 | to | 20 |

MORE EXPENSIVE SETS MADE TO ORDER.

Solid Gold sets of knife, fork, and spoon...... Rs. 200 to 350.
Ditto sets of knife, fork, spoon, and mug... " 350 to 800.

CASHMERE WORK.

A large supply of this beautiful silver work just to hand, consisting of claret jugs, surroys, salvers, goblets, mugs, muffineers, &c.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN CARRIAGE AND PALANQUEEN CLOCKS.

Carriage Clocks of very best finish, chiming quarters and half hours on sweet toned gongs, compensation balance, and all the latest improvements, in morocco cases, Rs. 165.

The Army and Navy Clocks, and Time-pieces, Rs. 50 to Rs. 95.

Carriage Time-pieces, exactly the same in appearance as the above Clocks, but without striking movement, Rs. 50.

The Mignionette or Lilliputian Carriage Clock, standing 3 inches in height, and going for 8 days. A very attractive novelty, and forming a charming adjunct to a Lady's Boudoir. It possesses a lever movement of exquisite finish, with compensation balance, in richly gilt or enamelled case, and with neat outer velvet or morocco case, Rs. 80 to 180.

Sketches and designs of Race Plate, Rifle and Regatta Cups, sent post free on application.

Catalogues and Price Lists post free on Application.

HAMILTON & Co.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S**
CELEBRATED
**STEEL PEN.**

By Dealers all throughout the World.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

| | | Rs. | per doz. | qts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| STILL HOCKS— | Marcobrunner | 30 | per doz. | qts. |
| | Laubenheimer | 15 | " | " |
| | Steinwein | 20 | " | " |
| | Liebfraumilch | 20 | " | " |
| CLARETS— | Chateau de Frands | 14 | " | " |
| | Chateau Leoville | 24 | " | " |
| | Chateau Lafitte | 28 | " | " |
| | Vray Canon | 18 | " | " |

STAR OF INDIA PALE ALE—Rs. 5 per doz. Quarts, in 4 doz. Casks.
Do. do Rs. 3 per doz. Pints, in 8 doz. Casks.

CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per Case of 1 doz. qts.
Ditto " 26 " 2 doz. pts.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

**GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER,** manufactured only by

F. MARIA FARINA,
No. 4,711.
COLOGNE.

Sole Agents for HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, and all Articles of Perfumery, manufactured by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711, COLOGNE.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

## NOTICES.

NOW READY,

**MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.**

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY, AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 2, Meadow Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1874.

To declare a dividend.

To elect two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

To consider a proposal for the appropriation of the money now standing to the credit of the Reserve Fund towards the improvement of the Company's buildings and the purchase of new Machinery, and to pass Resolutions thereon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 13th INSTANT, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

COWASJEE EDULJEE PATELL, Secretary.

Bombay, 1st October 1874.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Company up to 4 P.M. on MONDAY, the 19th day of October, instant, for the ERECTION of BUILDINGS for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill at Chinchpoogly.

Plans will be shown and Printed Copies of the Contract Papers furnished to applicants on payment of Rupees Five (5) per each Copy at the Office of the Company.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees Two Thousand, for which a receipt will be granted.

The Company will not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign a reason for the rejection thereof.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ખુશાલ ગેલાભાઈની કું.

KHOOSALL GHELLABHOY & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

31, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th October 1874.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company shall be held on SATURDAY, the 17th of October, instant, at 4 P.M., at the Company's Mills, on the Byculla Flats, Haines Road, to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to the 31st day of August 1874.

2nd.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation and one more to make the full number of Directors.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

On the termination of the Ordinary General Meeting, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held to transact the undermentioned business:—

1.—To adopt and pass the Articles of Association prepared for the regulation and management of the Company.

2.—To confirm the acts hitherto performed by the present Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company.

By Order of the Directors,

THACKERSEY MOOLJEE,
RUTTONSEY DHURRUMSEY,
VUNDRAVUNDASS RAMJEE,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th October 1874.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY [illegible].—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on [illegible] Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

**SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.**
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

**FIRE INSURANCE.**

| | Exclusive of Reserve Fund |
|---|---|
| THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Rs. 10,000,000 |
| THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 9,000,000 |
| THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 3,000,000 |
| THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 2,000,000 |

**MARINE INSURANCE.**

| | |
|---|---|
| THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Rs. 2,000,000 |
| THE RHENISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 3,000,000 |
| THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 4,500,000 |
| THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 2,600,000 |
| THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 3,000,000 |
| THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 2,000,000 |

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

**GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,**
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, ....5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 0d. "

QUEEN'S PATTERN,

| | | s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 Table Spoons | 40 ozs. | at 6 0 | 12 0 0 |
| 12 Dessert ditto | 25 " | at 6 0 | 7 10 0 |
| 12 Table Forks | 40 " | at 6 0 | 12 0 0 |
| 12 Dessert ditto | 25 " | at 6 0 | 7 10 0 |
| 2 Gravy Spoons | 12 " | at 6 0 | 3 12 0 |
| 1 Soup Ladle | 11 " | at 6 0 | 3 6 0 |
| 4 Sauce ditto | 12 " | at 6 0 | 3 18 0 |
| 4 Salt Spoons | | | 2 2 0 |
| 12 Tea ditto | 14 " | at 6 0 | 4 11 0 |
| 1 Pair Sugar Tongs | | | 1 5 0 |
| | | | £57 14 0 |

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, can be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

**EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,**

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L. S."

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

**YARROW & HEDLEY'S**
**SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES**
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £350.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040.
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.

Draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

**LEA AND PERRINS'**
CELEBRATED
**WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,**
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

## NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).—NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND for the HALF YEAR ended 30th June 1874, at the rate of [illegible] per cent. per annum or Rs. 3-2-0 per Share, will be PAYABLE on or after SATURDAY, the 10th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 3rd instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 8th October 1874.

NOTICE.—Applications will be received by the Undersigned for the OCCUPATION, from the 20th October 1874, of PLOTS of GROUND at the COTTON GREEN, Colaba. A deposit of Rs. 100 per each Plot should accompany the application. This amount will be forfeited in case of any cessation or delay in signing the Deed of Agreement or paying the full amount of rent in advance before the above date.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM, Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 6th October 1874.

**INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.**

WANTED,

BRICK MAKING MACHINES

STEAM, BULLOCK, or HAND POWER. Give particulars of Name of Maker, Description and Drawing of Machine, Driving Power required, Daily Outturn, Weight of Machine, Price, &c., &c., to Undersigned, who will claim the right of full inspection in work by a professional man before concluding purchase.

Address—

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, I. V. S. Railway, Mooltan.

**W. H. HAMILTON'S HAIR RESTORER.**

THIS preparation will restore Grey Hair to its original colour, remove DANDRIFF, ITCHINGS and all IMPURITIES from the head, strengthen the roots and the GROWTH of the HAIR, and prevent it from falling of.

IT IS NOT A DYE.

It does not soil or grease, and its effects are gradual.

Cash Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

To be had at SOUNDY & Co.'s or of Thomson & Taylor, Bombay.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,
1st of JUNE 1873.

**RUSSEL & CO.,**
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots | 11 8 | 13 0 |
| Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots | 14 0 | 16 0 |
| CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes | 8 0 | 9 0 |

See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C.I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

**SAVORY & MOORE'S BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,**

Resembles Mother's Milk more closely than any other kind of Food, perfectly fulfilling its object—that of promoting the growth and health of the Child. The Royal Families of England and Russia are supplied with this Food, and the Medical Profession recommend it with the utmost confidence and certainty of success.

See Medical Certificates and Opinions.

Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturers, [illegible] NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY and MOORE'S DIGESTIVE COCOA, for Dyspeptic and delicate persons of all ages.

**MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES**

FOR

CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION.

**PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE,**

As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subjects their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength, and weight are increased, digestion promoted and the general condition of the body improved.

**SAVORY AND MOORE,**
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA, Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

**MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.**

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

| GLASGOW. | LONDON. |
|---|---|
| 45, Washington Street. | 84, Upper Thames Street. |

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rain Water Goods. | Verandahs. | Columns & Lamps. |
| Railing and Gates. | Conservatories. | School Fittings. |
| Tomb Railing. | Covered Ways. | Washhand Basins. |
| Terminals. | Balconies. | Closets and Urinals. |
| Cresting. | Fountains. | Baths and Troughs. |

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference to a Firm in England.

**FRENCH MEDICINES,**
PREPARED BY
**GRIMAULT & CO.,**
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

NURSING PREGNANCY EXHAUSTION

**DUSART'S LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME PREPARATION.**

The preparations having Lactophosphate of Lime at their base, known as DUSART'S WINE, SYRUP SOLUTION are prime order reconstituents.

They promote the formation and the nutrition of tissues, render nurse's milk more rich and plentiful, and aid the formation of the infant during pregnancy.

They stimulate energetically the appetite, agree with feeble persons, convalescents, old people, and especially with children to counteract the invasion of rickets.

**LERAS' LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.**

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anemia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease, or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

**SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHITE-OF-LIME.**

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co. on bottles of an oval shape, the Syrup being always of a rose colour.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

**MATICO,**

INJECTION AND CAPSULES.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copaiba in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

**ASTHMA. ASTHMA.**

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S.

INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

**GUARANA.**

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

**SYRUP AND WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.**

This medicine presents, in an agreeable form, the active principles of Peruvian Bark, the best of tonics, combined with iron, one of the principal bases of the Blood.

It rapidly removes the distressing stomach complaints caused by anemia, weaknesses, and other complaints to which ladies are liable, and is also excellent for pale, lymphatic and scrofulous children. Lastly, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and is extremely beneficial to all persons whose blood has been impoverished by illness or long and difficult convalescences.

AGENTS:

BATHGATE & Co. ........ Calcutta.
CORFIELD & Co. ........ Do.
BARRIE & Co. ........ Madras.
TREACHER & Co. ........ Bombay.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 12th October, 1874.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day opens quiet but steady, probable sales 15,000, imports 2,000; the day's receipts at the American ports being 11,000 bales.

Consols are still quoted at 92¾; French Rentes have declined to 99; Bar Silver is unaltered at 57 11/16d. per oz.

Sterling Exchange has not altered at all to-day, only a very limited amount of ready business having been transacted. For future delivery, however, there has again been a fair amount of private paper placed on the basis of 1s. 10 9/16d. for 3 months' sight Bank Credits. Closing quotations for to-day's mail were:—

Bank Bills, on demand ........... 1s. 10 1-32d. per rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...... 1s 10 5-16d. to ⅜d. „
Credits, 6 „ ..... 1s. 10½d. „
Documents, 6 „ ..... 1s. 10 9-16d. „

On Calcutta there is nothing doing, the Doorgah Poojah holidays beginning there on the 15th instant. Government Paper is unchanged at Fours Rs. 103¼; Fours and a half Rs. 104¾; Fives and a half Rs. 109¾ to ⅞. The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending 10th instant is again very favourable, the following being the principal alterations, viz:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital | Inc. Rs. | 48,875 |
| Government Balance at H. O. | Dec. „ | 17,54,568 |
| Do. do. Branches | Dec. „ | 3,13,321 |
| Deposits | Inc. „ | 16,52,636 |
| Cash Credits undrawn | Inc. „ | 2,00,169 |
| Government Securities | Dec. „ | 1,39,239 |
| Cash Credits | Inc. „ | 57,913 |
| Loans | Dec. „ | 29,698 |
| Discounts | Dec. „ | 6,06,107 |
| Cash with Correspondents | Inc. „ | 91,057 |
| Cash Balance | Inc. „ | 51,594 |

The changes in the Government Balance and Deposits is owing probably to the Council drafts by last mail, and has not therefore affected the position, but the decrease in Bills discounted shows the limited demand prevailing for money, and every appearance points to increased ease. In the open market accomodation is obtainable at 2 per cent. on Government Paper.

The Share Market has again been quiet with a downward tendency. Spinning shares are dull at a decline in most instances of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share. Bank of Bombays, first issue, are also quite and a half per cent. lower. Press shares are neglected. Land Companies steady.

Cotton is rather easier to-day and in ready stuff almost nothing has been done. For New Crop future delivery there is however a fair inquiry and purchases are reported on European account of 800 bales Good Fair Oomrawattee at Rs. 102, 200 bales Khandeish at Rs. 175 and Ginned Broach at Rs. 215 per candy, full pressed.

Freights by steam are quiet and unaltered at £2-2-6, by sailing vessel no quotation.

In Piece Goods there has been little or nothing done, but there is a moderate inquiry at about previous rates.

## BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Nominal value | Paid up | Last dividend | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 105,000 | 100 | all | 5 p.ct | Agra Bank | 93 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 12 pct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,420 |
| 22,000 | 500 | all | 12p.ct | Do of Bombay New | 752½ |
| 10,000 | 500 | 375 | 12p.ct | Do 2nd Res. Issue | 637½ |
| 5,250 | 1,000 | all | 8 p.ct | Do of Madras | 1,200nom |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 8 p.ct | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China | 300 |
| 41,000 | 125 | all | 12 pct | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 400 nl |
| 40,000 | 20 | all | 5 pct. | Chartered Bk. of I. A. & C. | 175 |
| 10,000 | 250 | 125 | 5 pct | National Bank of India | 117xd |
| [illegible] | 250 | all | 12 | Oriental Bank | 515 |

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 820 | 1,250 | all | 15* | Alexandra Spinning | 1,475 |
| 400 | 2,500 | all | 200* | Alliance Spinning | 3,225 |
| 85 | 2,000 | all | | Bhownuggur M. & P. Co. | 2,125 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 20p.c* | Bombay United | 1,410 |
| 1,000 | 150 | 100 | 25* | Broach Mills | 280 |
| 900 | 1,000 | 500 | | Colaba Spinning | 1,125 |
| 2,610 | 2,500 | all | 10 p.c | Dhurumsey Spinning | 1,810 |
| 1,500 | 1,250 | all | 125p.c | Fleming S. W. Co. | 1,315 |
| 1,500 | 1,000 | all | 115p.c | Great Eastern | 1,475 |
| 700 | 1,000 | all | | Hindustan S. W. Co. | 1,400 |
| 750 | 1,000 | all | 15p.c | Jewraj Balloo Mills | 1,430 |
| 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | Khandeish Spinning | 1,350 |
| 300 | 1,250 | 1,000 | | Madras Spinning | 1,020 |
| 350 | 1,000 | [illegible] | | Madras [illegible] | 1,355 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | Manockjee Petit's | [illegible] |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 20p.c* | Morarjee Spinning | 1,210 |
| 6,000 | 615 | all | 240* | Oriental | 845 |
| 600 | 1,250 | 250 | | Prince of Wales Spinning | 290 |
| 400 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 150p.c | Sconderdas Spinning | 1,600 |
| 500 | 1,000 | 250 | 31p.c | Do. do. ¼ shares | 410 |

* Per share for the half-year.

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| £20 | £18 20 | 5 p.c | G. I. P. Railway Consol. dated Stock | 245 |
| £20 | 100 12 | do. | Do. New £20 Shares | 126 |
| £20 | [illegible] | do. | Ditto | |
| £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,810 |
| £18 | 100 | do. | Do. New Shares | 215 |

## LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 8,000 | all | Rs. 60 | Colaba Land Co. | 1,370 |
| 8,000 | 100 | all | Nil. | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld. | 145 |
| 750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 20p.c | Mazagon Land | 1,240 |
| 6,000 | 1,000 | all | 15p.c | Port Canning Land Company, Limited | 345 |

## NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).

Statement of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 10th October, compared with the statement issued on 3rd October:—

| Liabilities. | 3rd Oct. Rs. | 10th Oct. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital:—<br>First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ............Rs. 50,00,000<br>Second issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ...... „ 10,00,000<br>Do. do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share ...... „ 12,41,000<br>Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share ...... „ 2,47,603<br>Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share ...... „ 11,57,625 | 86,57,330 | 86,46,225 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities | 15,50,000 | 15,50,000 |
| Government General Treasury Balance—Head Office | 40,97,677 | 43,43,[illegible] |
| Do. do. do. at Branches | 18,20,834 | 15,09,513 |
| Other Deposits | 1,33,14,357 | 1,49,65,993 |
| Post Bills | 29,760 | 26,383 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn | 6,99,492 | 4,09,313 |
| | 3,21,09,450 | 3,15,39,526 |
| **Assets.** | | |
| Government Securities | 46,26,505 | 44,87,266 |
| Cash Credits, on security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise | 12,45,538 | 13,03,451 |
| Loans on Security of do. do. | 31,26,077 | 30,96,379 |
| Current Accounts, overdrawn | 11,655 | 11,895 |
| Bills Discounted | 1,01,61,518 | 95,55,611 |
| [illegible] | 5,383 | 5,349 |
| Dead Stock ...........Rs. 5,05,775<br>Amount applied in reduction .. 1,15,000 | 3,90,775 | 3,90,775 |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents | 9,94,801 | 10,85,878 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | 1,15,47,348 | 1,15,10,942 |
| | 3,21,09,450 | 3,15,39,624 |

## BANK OF MADRAS.

The following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 3rd October, as compared with that for 26th September:—

| Liabilities. | 26th Sept. Rs. a. p. | 3rd Oct. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 56,25,000 0 0 | 56,25,000 0 0 |
| Public Deposits | 65,61,697 0 0 | 57,29,597 5 1 |
| Other Deposits | 60,15,202 0 0 | 69,92,177 8 3 |
| Cash Credits | 1,25,424 0 0 | 2,14,585 1 11 |
| Post Bills | 3,25,891 0 0 | 2,98,790 6 10 |
| Reserve Fund | 4,00,000 0 0 | 4,00,000 0 0 |
| Special Reserve Fund | 2,04,520 0 0 | 2,04,540 7 3 |
| Rs. | 1,92,58,165 0 0 | 1,96,94,640 13 4 |
| **Assets.** | | |
| Silver & Notes at H. Office | 96,49,974 0 0 | 1,00,33,252 6 8 |
| Govt. Reserve—Cash | 3,33,147 0 0 | 3,41,041 6 3 |
| Govt. Securities | 27,48,058 0 0 | 28,25,160 13 11 |
| Loans | 16,48,109 0 0 | 16,59,575 13 2 |
| Account of Credits | 3,38,875 0 0 | 3,28,875 0 0 |
| Mercantile Bills discounted | 29,78,471 0 0 | 30,80,761 3 1 |
| Dead Stock | 2,37,065 0 0 | 2,37,355 8 9 |
| Bills of Exchange | 8,88,415 0 0 | 8,98,880 9 6 |
| Due by other Banks | 4,86,455 0 0 | 2,80,298 0 0 |
| Rs. | 1,92,58,165 0 0 | 1,96,94,640 13 4 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. Surat, 38 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Surat and Bhownuggur, with a general cargo.

The surveying vessel Constance, Pilot Schooner No. 1, and H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's war steamer Sultana hauled into the Government dockyard yesterday.

The s.s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Coast and Cochin, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut.-Col. Davison, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward, C. and two children, and forty-six deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Burmah, 875 tons, Captain T. Sanders, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Labee, Mr. and Mrs. Dawling and child, Mr. Froude, seven seamen of H. M.'s Chiffone, and twenty-one deck passengers.

The A. Lloyd Co.'s s.s. Memfi, 1,048 tons, Captain T. Viscovich, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., via the Suez Canal, with the following passengers:—For Trieste—Mrs. Hoddard, Miss Law, Mr. S. Reynolds, Mr. R. L. King, Mr. A. C. K. Allaway, and Mr. L. L. Hertel. For Smyrna—Mr. N. Rennan. For Aden—Three deck passengers. She carried the following cargo—402 bales cotton, 21½ pieces hides, 3,500 bags wheat, 21 pots oil, 254 packages coffee, 4,000 cwts gingelly seed, and 184 cwts pepper.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Penang, 475 tons, Captain J. Arvin, sailed yesterday for Cutch Mandvee and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Cutch Mandvee—Lieutenant Dunne and three servants, Lieutenant D. C. Mackenzi and one servant, Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Davis and two servants, Major W. Blakeney and two servants, Colonel Becher and two servants, Captain Echalaz and three servants, Major J. C. D J. Moray and servant and Lieutenant-Colonel Gilder Cooper. For Kurrachee—Mrs. and Miss Ramsay. For different ports—One hundred and thirty-six deck passengers.

### ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Pearl (s) | Doert | Cochin, Oct. 4. |
| 12 | Burmah (s) | Sanders | Bussorah, Sept. 23. |
| | Lorne (s) | Butcher | London. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Memfi (s) | Viscovich | Trieste, &c. |
| | Lombardy (s) | Gillson | Southampton. |
| | Penang (s) | Avern | Cutch Mandvee and Kurrachee. |
| | Surat (s) | Nacoda | Surat & Bhownuggur. |

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Asia, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Pearl, to Cutch Mandvee.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Clive (s) | Burt | Liverpool, Aug 18. |
| | Patna (s) | Stewart | Rangoon, Oct 4. |
| | Mohusser | Nacoda | Jedda, Aug 23. |

DEPARTURES.

| Oct. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Sir J Lawrence (s) | ........ | ........ |
| | Briton (s) | ........ | ........ |
| | Linceiles | ........ | ........ |
| | Vesuvius | ........ | ........ |

### MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

| Oct. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Meinam (s) | ........ | Galle & Pondicherry. |

DEPARTURES.

| Oct. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Mongolia (s) | ........ | Southampton. |
| | Mecca (s) | ........ | Negapatam. |
| 10 | Meinam (s) | ........ | Calcutta. |

### DAILY IMPORTS.—October 12.

From London.

Lombardy s, 30 cases yellow metal sheet, R. L. Southern and Co.

Ethiopia s, 7 cases paper, Shurrufally Moosabhoy; 20 casks tallow, Heptoola Allybhoy and Co; 55 drums linseed oil, Dosabhoy Sooleemanjee; 25 runlets tar, Essoofally Samsoodin.

Grasham s, 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Clarence, 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—October 12.

For Liverpool.

Marian Moore, 56 bales rags, Chunderdass Mooljee.

Lombardy s, 14 bales wool, Peerbhoy Nuthoo.

Marina s, 842 cwts. net dates, Stearns Hobart and Co.

Paramatta s, 200 cwts. myrabollams, Dhurumsey Dewchund; 200 bales hemp, Nanjee Luckmedass; 260 cwts. B. horns, and 15 cwts. D. horns, Oomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 9 bales wool, Cursandass Nensey; 21 bales wool, Shamjee Werjee; 50 bales wool, Getha Vurta; 11 bales wool, Nenseebhoy Gangjee; 89 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co.

For London.

Lombardy s, 4 bundles E. teeth, Allybhoy Mahomedjee; 36 bundles E. teeth, Khanbhoy Sackoorbhoy; 10 bundles E. teeth, Mamedjee Adomjee; 2 packages E. teeth, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 35 cwts. B. horns, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed; 10 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 2 cases shawls, Purmashwardass Juggonath.

For Venice.

Hydaspes s, 3,000 cwts. wheat, Volkart Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Hydaspes, s, 4,464 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Geelong s, 50 bales twist, E D. Sassoon; 7,743 pieces Sandle wood, W. Nicol and Co.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

At a general Court Martial assembled at Rawulpindee on Tuesday, the 1st day of September 1874, Captain J G Maclean, 14th Regiment Native Infantry, was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Rawulpindee, on or about the 12th of June 1873, borrowed the sum of three hundred rupees from Heera Sing, Subadar, a native officer of his own regiment. The court found the prisoner guilty of the charge and sentenced him to be severely reprimanded. The Commander-in Chief in confirming the sentence expresses regret that an officer who has been so highly reported of in all other respects, should so far have forgotten what was due to his position as to have applied to his subordinate native officer in his pecuniary difficulties. Captain Maclean has returned to duty.

ARRIVALS—October 9.

Hotham, Captain, Madras 36th Regt N I, on sick leave, from Madras.

October 10.

Riach, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on leave from Secunderabad

October 11.

Moray, Major, 21st Regt, on duty, from Surat.

Olpherts, General, Bengal Staff, on leave, from Simla.

October 12.

Gilbert-Cooper, Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Judge Advocate, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—October 11.

Blame, Captain, 13th Hussars, to rejoin, to Lucknow.

Quintin, Captain, Bengal 10th Hussars, to rejoin, to Muttra.

October 12.

Tiernan, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick certificate, to England.

Mackenzie, Lieutenant, 3rd Regiment N I, on duty, to Bhooj.

Blackney, Major, 22nd Regiment, N I, on duty, to Bhooj.

Grant, Captain, 24th Regiment N I, on furlough, to England.

Drury-Lowe, Lieutenant, Bengal 10th Hussars, on leave, to England.

Alonzy, Major, 26th Regt, on duty, to Bhooj

Justice, Major, Madras 6th Infantry H C., on furlough, to England

Echalaz, Captain, 21st Regt N I., on duty to Bhooj

Riach, Colonel, Madras 3rd Regt P L I, on furlough, to Europe

Gilbert-Cooper, Lieut Col, Deputy Judge Advocate, on duty, to Bhooj.

Garrett, Riding Master, Bengal 13th Hussars, on leave, to Lucknow.

Henslaw, Lieut Col., Bombay Infy, on duty, to Bhooj.

Davis, Lieut Col, General Duty, on duty, to Bhooj

Basevi, Major, 4th Bde R. A, on Med Cert, to England

Sanders, Surg, A M Dept, on Med Cert, to England.

## BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 10th October 1874.

With reference to G G O No 638 of the 5th instant, the following re-distribution of Circles in the Judge Advocate General's Department is ordered:—

The 1st or Poona Circle to include the Poona Division, the Sind Bombay and Belgaum Districts, and Aden.

The 2nd or Mhow Circle to include the Mhow and Northern Divisions.

Lieutenant Col G Cooper will officiate in charge of the Poona Circle pending Col Williams' retirement.

The following Extracts from the "London Gazette," dated 28th August 1874, are published:—

3rd Regiments of Hussars—Sub Lt Robert Elton Grey to be Lt, dated 28th October 1871.

2nd Foot—Sub Lt Robert Fulton to be Lt, dated 17th Feb 1872.

7th Foot—Sub Lt William Le Poer Power to be Lt, dated 19th June 1873.

Sub Lieutenant Richard Lock Appleyard to be Lt, dated 14th August 1874.

48th Foot—Sub-Lt Charles Abert Bushm[illegible]e Lt, dated 14th August 1872.

83rd Foot—Sub-Lt Philip Arnold Buckland to be Lt, dated 24th April 1872.

The third Christian name of Capt G E S Cartwright is Sheward and not Skewad as previously stated, dated 29th August 1874.

Brevet.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service, to be Colonels:—

Lieutenant Colonel George Vincent Watson, 66th Foot, dated 21st August 1874.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that exchange has been sanctioned between Lt Col T M Harris, 18th Bgde and Lt Col A H Bogle, 19th Bgde, R A.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed on their annual tours of Inspection:—

The Chief Inspector of Musketry; the Asst Inspector of Gymnasia; and Capt C S Lechmere, second Wing Subaltern, 18th N I, is attached to do duty with the 2nd N I.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 7th October 1874:—

Lieutenant Col Joseph Miles, Staff Corps, 2nd in Comd 16th N I.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test:—

Surgeon W C J Blake, Army Medical Dept, (in medical charge Detachment 1/2nd Foot); Private J Daniel, 1st Bat 2nd Foot; Captain W Daly, Lt E G Reilly, Color Serjeant H Axe, Lance Corporal E J Keane, Private J Thompson. No 393 Private C McCarthy, 2nd Bat 7th Foot; Sub-Lt G M Prichard, 58th Foot; Sub-Lt A F Fenton, 66th Foot; Army Schoolmaster J Langston, Corporal J Shanks, Lance Corporal J Rankin, No 1108 Private E Murphy, 68th Foot; Corporal J Coffey, Private J Fuller, Private J Partes, 83rd Foot; Serjeant Major E Adams, Poorundhur Sanitarium.

Serjeant Major James Abel Ghizree Sanitarium, is remanded to the 66th Regiment for discharge, under the provisions of G O C No 110 of 1871.

The undermentioned men are appointed Barrack Serjeants and transferred to the Unattached List from the dates specified:—

No 2195 Corporal John Leroy, 7th Fusilier, 24th Sept 1874.

No 1753 Corporal William Bailey, 68th Foot, 6th Oct 1874.

No 2882 Corporal George E Vowles, 9th Bgde and No 2352 Serjeant James Buchanan, 6th Bgde R A, are appointed to the Ordnance Department and transferred to the unattached List.

No 1138 Corporal Henry Fletcher, 1/2nd Foot, is appointed Military Warder in the House of Correction, Bombay, and transferred to the Unattached List.

The following orders are confirmed:—

68th Foot—Regiment order, dated 1st Oct 1874, appointing Lt Wiehe, Asst Instructor of Musketry to the Regiment.

11th Regiment N I—Regimental order, dated 6th Oct 1874, appointing Maj Vaughan, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, and Capt Tinling, Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing officer in addition to his own duties as a temporary measure, in succession to Col Houghton appointed Officiating Comdt 3rd N L I.

15th Regiment N I—Regimental order, dated 29th Sept 1874, directing Capt Eden, 1st Wing Subaltern and officiating Qr Mr, to perform the duties of Adjt, in addition to his own until the arrival of Lt Bell.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

2nd Foot (1st Battalion)—Colonel T Addison, C B, for three months, from the 7th Oct or date of handing over Comd of the Sind District in India, on private affairs.

66th Foot—Lieutenant T Harris, from 15th to 25th Oct 1874, in extension, to remain at Poona, on private affairs.

83rd Foot—Surgeon W Geoghegan, to England, per P and O. Steamer, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Service—Surgeon W E Saunders (in medical charge E Baty 18th Bgde R A) to Bombay, for one month, from the 1st Oct, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

## MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 7th October 1874.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards, War Office, of the transfer of Lieut G W R Loward-Vyse, from No Baty 6th Bgde, to No Baty 10th Bgde R A.

Lieut J D Scott, S C, general duty, Madras—From date of expiration of his present leave.

Leave.

Lieut Col B F Ryves, S C Wing Officer, 34th Regt L I, from 20th Oct 1874, or date of departure, for one month—Bombay, private affairs.

Maj B H Preston, S C, for four months, from the date on which his services are placed at the Commander-in-Chief's disposal—Dotundah, private affairs.

10th Foot—Capt F Henderson, from 15th Sept 1874, for two months—Neilgherries, sick certificate.

Royal Artillery—Vety Surgn S Knott, (G Baty) 9th Bgde, to Madras, from 25th Sept 1874, or date of departure, to appear before a final medical board.

Royal Artillery—H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Capt A H Roberts, 20th Bgde, from 7th Sept 1874, to 8th March 1875, and Lt T Coulter, 12th Bgde, from 7th Sept 1874 to 6th March 1875, on the recommendation of a medical board.

Col A Prichard, (Eur) from Comdt 31st to Comdt 2nd N I—Vice Steele, who retires.

Col F G Kempster, (Eur) from Comdt 41st, to Comdt 11th N I—Vice Stanley, who retires.

Col C M Shakespear, (Eur) from Comdt 9th to Comdt 35th N I—Vice Pulley, who retires.

Col R H Stoddard, from 2nd in Comd 24th, Offg Comdt 31st, to Comdt 31st L I—Vice Prichard.

Col C Hight, from 2nd in Comd 20th, Offg Comdt 41st to Comdt 41st N I—Vice Kempster.

Col W E White, from 2nd in Comd 30th, Offg Comd 9th to Comd 9th N I—Vice Shakespear.

Col L Tripe, (Eur) from 2nd in Comd 3rd, to 2nd in Comd 12th N I—Vice Bradley, who retires.

Lieut-Col H A Hare, from Wing Officer 38th, Offg 2nd in Comd, to 2nd in Comd, 38th N I—Vice Tripe.

Lieut-Col H S Rammell, from Wing Officer 29th, Offg 2nd in Comd, to 2nd in Comd 20th N I—Vice Hight.

Lieut-Col H J P Neild, from Wing Officer 24th, Offg 2nd in Comd, to 2nd Comd. 24th N I—Vice Stoddard.

Col P S Cunningham, Offg Comdt 3rd from 2nd in Comd 3rd to 2nd in Comd to 9th N I—Vice White—To continue to officiate as Comdt 3rd L I.

Lieut-Col E O Leggatt, from Wing Officer 3rd, Offg 2nd in Comd, to 2nd in Comd 3rd Light Infantry—Vice Cunningham.

Lieut-Col A D Clay, from Offg Wing Officer, 3rd, to Wing Officer 3rd Light Infantry—Vice Leggatt.

Lieut-Col A H Cooke, (Europe) from Wing Officer 19th, to Wing Officer 29th N I—Vice Rammell.

Lieut-Col J H Warden, Offg 2nd in Comd 19th, to Wing Officer 19th N I—Vice Cooke.

Lieut C V Gordon, (Eur) from Wing Officer 12th, to Wing Officer 38th N I—Vice Hare.

Lieut-Col J R S Henderson, from Offg Wing Officer 12th, to Wing Officer 12th N I—Vice Gordon—To continue to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Lieut Col R V Handyside, Offg 2nd in Comd 33rd, from Wing Officer 36th to Wing Officer 24th N I—Vice Neild—To continue to officiate as 2nd in Comd 33rd N I.

Lieut Col J V Morris, from Offg Wing Officer 36th, to Wing Officer 36th N I—Vice Handyside.

Col C Nicholls, 2nd in Comd 40th, to Offg Comdt 12th N I.

Lieut R S Burge, from Offg Wing Officer 40th, to Offg 2nd in Comdt 40th N I—Vice Nicholls.

Major H T Stuart, from Offg Wing Officer 6th, to Offg Wing Officer 40th N I—Vice Burge.

Col C G H Coote, Offg Comdt 16th from 2nd in Comdt 16th to 2nd in Comdt 16th N I—Vice Orr, who retires—To continue to officiate as Comdt 16th N I.

Lieut Col C E Bates, from Wing Officer 16th, Offg 2nd in Comd, to 2nd in Comd 16th N I—Vice Coote.

Lieut Col W H White, from Offg Wing Officer 6th, to Wing Officer 16th N I—Vice Bates.

Col A B Marsack, 2nd in Comd 2nd, to Offg Comdt 2nd N I.

Lieut-Col A Jenkins, W O 2nd, to Offg 2nd in Comd 2nd N I—Vice Marsack.

Maj G F Smith, from general duty, Madras, to Offg Wing Officer 2nd N I—Vice Jenkins.

The above to have effect from the 16th Oct.

Col G Pringle, from 2nd in Comd 30th, Offg Comd 35th to Comd 35th N I—With effect from 1st Nov, vice Haultain, who retires.

Lieut-Col G W Playfair, from W O and Offg 2nd in Comd 30th to 2nd in Comd 30th N I—With effect from 1st Nov, vice Haultain, who retires.

Lieut-Col C J Smith, from Offg Wing Officer 30th, to Wing Officer 30th N I—With effect from 1st Nov, vice Haultain who retires.

Capt A J Howes, 1st Wing Subn 20th, from on promotion to general duty, Cannanore.

Capt G Randell, from 2nd Wing Subn, 20th, to 1st Wing Subn 20th N I—From date of Howes' promotion.

Capt F B Plowden, 2nd Wing Subn 23rd, from on promotion to general duty Bangalore.

Capt H Porteous, from Offg 2nd Wing Subn 23rd, to 2nd Wing Subn 23rd N I and Offg 1st—From date of Plowden's promotion.

Capt D W Williams, 1st Wing Subn 36th, from on promotion to general duty, Bangalore.

Capt R S Jago, 1st Wing Subn 36th N I—From date of Williams' promotion.

Lieut A S Cotton, from Offg 2nd Wing Subn 4th N I—From 20th Oct, vice Phelips.

## ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

*Head Quarters, Simla, 30th September 1874.*

The Commander-in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Bn 11th Regt—Lieut B L P Reilly, having passed the Higher Standard in Hindoostani, to be Interpreter, with effect from the 1st Sept 1874.

37th Regt—Lieut G H Des Voeux, having passed the Higher Standard in Hindoostani, to be Interpreter, with effect from the 1st Sept 1874.

51st Light Infantry—Lieut Thomas Johnson Seppings to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Kennett, proceeding to join the regimental depot, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief, with effect from the 1st Oct 1874.

56 Regt—Lieut John Benet Thornton Newbury, to be Adjt, vice Lecki, promoted, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief. Dated 21st Sept 1874.

5th N I—Lieut C H Stoddart, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Adjt, vice Madden, appointed to officiate as Wing officer of the 2th NI. Dated 15th Sept 1874.

18th NI—Lieut A F Barlow, 2nd Wing Subn and offg Adjt, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, vice Jamieson, offg as Adjt of the 5th Pioneers. Dated 21st July 1874.

Lieut Barrow will continue to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his duties of 1st Wing Subn.

19th N I—Lieut DE Gouldsbury, Qr-Master, to be Adjt, vice Sawyer, appointed an Asst Garrison Instructor. Dated 29th Sept 1874.

24th N I—Lieut H B Prichard, 2nd Batn 25th Regt, a candidate for the S C to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn on probation, vice Hogge, offg as Adjt. Dated 25th Sept 1874.

30th N I—Lieut A Burlton Bennet, 37th Regt, 2nd Wing Subn on probation, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn on probation, vice Webster, officiating as Qrmr. Dated 25th Sept 1874.

Lieut F C Maisey, 1st Batn 17th Regt, a candidate for the S C to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn on probation, vice Bennet. Dated 25th Sept 1874.

31th N I—Lieut A C Bunny, 107th Regt, a candidate for the S C to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn on probation, vice Senior, [illegible]

Brigade Staff—Maj H L Haw'ins, S C to officiate as Bgde Maj at Umballa, during the period Capt Palmer may be [illegible] connection with the Duffla Expedition. Dated 25th Sept 1874.

Capt G T Halliday, late 4th European Light Cavalry, Station Staff Officer, Fyzabad, to officiate as Bgde Maj at Meerut, vice Plowden, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Civil Dept. Dated 25th Sept 1874.

Puchmurree—Capt H H Taylor 1st Batn 5th Fusiliers, Station Staff Officer, to officiate as Comdt, during the time Lieut Col Baigrie may be employed in connection with the Duffla expedition. Dated 25th Sept 1874.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Artillery—Lieut T H Lloyd to be Capt, from the 1st Sept 1874.

2nd Batn 12th Regt—Maj E Marcon to be Lieut Col, from the 13th Sept 1874.

39th Regt—Capt J G Smith to be Maj from the 25th Aug 1874.

51st Light Infantry—Lieut Col (Brev Col) S A Madden to rank as Col, from the 7th July 1874.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Peshawur Station order, dated the 19th Sept 1874, making the following arrangements consequent on the departure of Bgde Genl T E Wilson, c b, on inspection duty, accompanied by the Bgde Maj

Col R H Price, officiating Comdt 12th N I, to assume comd of the station

Lieut C J R Fulford, 1st Wing Subn and offg Qrmr 26th N I, to act as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties

3rd Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated the 5th Sept 1874, appointing Brev Maj A R D Mackenzie, 2nd Squadn Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Squadn officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 25th Aug 1874, vice Capt G W Willock, proceeded on furlough

## *TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.*

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s, POONA, price 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays, the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN
OF
AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

Respectfully informs the Public that in consequence of the numerous applications which he continues to receive from India for his PERFECTED SPECTACLES, &c., he has arranged to send his qualified Assistant to Bombay in October next, with a complete assortment of his CELEBRATED OPTICS, to whom those requiring assistance in reference to their sight may feel every confidence in applying. The arrival of Mr. Menist's Assistant will be duly announced. 42, Burton Crescent, London, 7th August 1874.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

FARRAN—SIMMONS—October 12th, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Revd. G. C. Reynell, M. A., Charles F. Farran, of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law, third son of George Farran, Esq., of Belcamp Park, County Dublin, to Ethel Kate, second daughter of the late Thomas Simmons, Esq., of Liverpool.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LLOYD—October 8th, at Nellore, the wife of Surgeon-Major E E Lloyd, of a son.

MONTRIOU—October 8th, at Fort William, the wife of Captain Montriou, Bombay Staff Corps, and Officiating Second in Command, 31st Bengal N I, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BOYCE—INGELS—October 3rd, at Rangoon, William Boyce, to Eleanor Elizabeth Steel Ingels.

DEATHS.

WHITTEN—October 8th, at Barrackpore, of diptheria, Harry Dudley, the beloved child of Arthur and Agnes Whitten,—a 3 years and 2 months.

WHITTENBERY—Oct 5th, 1874, at her residence, Mrs G Emily Whittenbery, relict of the late T P Whittenbery, Esq., of the Military Auditor General's Office, aged 74 years, 3 months and 5 days—deeply regretted.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

# The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1874.

We publish to-day one of those clear and business-like resolutions for which Lord Northbrook is remarkable. We now have a definite idea of the attitude which the Government of India think they ought to assume in periods of apprehended distress in any part of the country. Briefly stated, they do not consider that providing relief during famines is one of their duties as a Government; but at the same time, that it is their duty to do as much as possible to prevent the recurrence of periods of distress. Last year they supplied Tirhoot with grain; but, inasmuch as this is a duty which ought to be performed by the trader in the ordinary course of business, they plainly say that their conduct was only "undertaken in consequence of the [illegible] ties of the case, and it is important that such measures should be adopted as will, as far as possible, prevent the necessity of having recourse in future to proceedings which, however unavoidable, under certain circumstances, are open to many and serious [illegible]. With [illegible] view, [illegible] Lieutenant-Governor's [illegible] propositions for [illegible] Behar are considered by the Viceroy, and, we are thankful to say, cut down very considerably, so that instead of the country being committed to an expenditure of about six millions sterling upon one part of Bengal alone, it will not probably have to suffer more than an outlay of half that enormous amount. The Government of India acknowledge that they recognise Sir Richard Temple's irrigation and railway schemes to be [illegible]ded by him merely as precautions against distress in Northern Behar in the future; but as they subsequently reject his most expensive irrigation scheme and deprive him of at least one of his contemplated railways, it would appear as if they concurred in the opinion which is now generally held that Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal seek to raise themselves high upon a pinnacle of fame, constructed of wild schemes and a vast deal of public money, without pausing to ask themselves whether they are conscientiously acting in the fairest manner in valuing their own reputations as benefactors in preference to the general rights of the people they rule. Because the rain failed in Behar last year, why should that fact be made an excuse for covering the country with a complete set of canals and railways? Some canals and some railway accommodation may be necessary in order to mitigate the effects of future droughts; but, apparently, nothing will do the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal but making irrigation and railway schemes as complete as possible in these parts of the country which were so fortunate as to have a less rainfall last year than usual. They will be magnificent or nothing in their schemes—that appears to be their determination. Though such a determination may be a guarantee to some extent that in a century after this the names of Sir George Campbell and Sir Richard Temple will be uttered with mingled awe and admiration, yet it is a somewhat unsatisfactory consolation to the present generation who have to pay the expenses of the game.

In the concluding part of the interesting resolution at present before us, the Government of India administer several hints to the Public Works Department which are not uncalled for. The gentlemen in that Department appear to think when the necessity of any irrigation or railway scheme is decided upon that the whole work is there and then placed in their hands; but they are reminded that they ought to be guided a good deal by the local officers, and also by the zemindars in whose districts the works are proposed to be carried out, as the local knowledge possessed by these persons cannot but be valuable under the circumstances. Economy is also urged upon the Public Works Department, and in doing so Lord Northbrook seems to indicate that if Behar is to be liberally dealt with, so will other parts of India which are exposed to vicissitudes over which man has little or no control. Rajpootana has been desolated by famine ere this. Sind is at present in severe straits, and if the Government of India accept the principle that they should sanction preservative works, some attempts will probably be made to irrigate Rajpootana and to build up the banks of the Indus in such a manner as will prevent a recurrence of the distress which now prevails in many parts of Sind. It would of course be unfair that Bengal should be favoured above all the rest of India, simply because it happens to possess ambitious and wonderfully energetic Lieutenant-Governors, and it will be the duty of the Imperial Government to see that deserving parts of the country are not left neglected in consequence of having no friends whose great interest it is to draw attention to their dangerous condition. At the same time, the "resources of the State are necessarily limited," as Lord Northbrook justly observes, and the "other works that will be required in other parts of India" to which he refers will be the speedier carried out if the [illegible] Department attend to the broad hints about economy which [illegible] the resolution. Before leaving this subject for the present, we would refer our readers to the terms of the resolution in which the Viceroy clearly disposes of some of Sir Richard Temple's propositions, and decides, as the result of the consideration of the whole question, that estimates will be made with the view of commencing without delay the cheapest possible class of railway to connect Durbhunga and Mozufferpore, the two great trade centres of Tirhoot with the Ganges; that surveys will be undertaken with the view of proposing inundation Canals from the Gunduck in Sarun and Chumparun in the first instance in [illegible] with the embankments already under construction, and of the construction of minor irrigation works at Rumnuggur and in Madhobanee, and of minor works in any other districts recently affected by drought which may be selected by the Lieutenant-Governor as being most exposed to future danger, and where there are the greatest facilities for irrigation.

* * *

The latter part of a decade has elapsed since the Government of India, decreeing the compilation of an official Gazetteer of its vast territories, entrusted the labour to Dr. Hunter It was considered at the time that, at farthest, one or two years would suffice for the undertaking. It soon, however, became apparent, that to execute such a work in a manner worthy of the Government of a great empire would require a longer period than in any quarter had been reckoned on. Not only was there desiderated far more than such a revision and enlargement of "Thornton" as would bring those useful volumes (we, of course, refer to the unabbreviated edition in four octavos) down to the latest date, but a descriptive encyclopædia—geographical, historical, economic, administrative, and even topographical and antiquarian—early came within the scope of the design of those within whose province it lay to indicate the lines on which the projected imperial dictionary of presidencies, states, provinces, chief commissionerships, commissionerships, cities, towns, mountains, rivers, collectorates, villages, &c., &c., should be constructed. If, at the onset, it was calculated that the labour of Dr. Hunter would mainly lie in revising and otherwise editing the local Gazetteers prepared by local officers, we believe we are right in saying that that view of the matter did not long endure. We are writing *sans* the advantage of information from Dr. Hunter or his department; but, had all connected with the compilation of the Imperial Gazetteer of India been even kept profoundly secret up to now, we still might safely assume that, though some excellent reports on districts and provincial gazetteers have been sent in, the contributions of that kind have generally had to be recast, and, in some cases, altogether rewritten. That recasting and re-composition has, it is understood, not infrequently been "given out;" that is, been entrusted by Dr. Hunter to Anglo-Indian *litterateurs*, professional and amateur, of acknowledged capacity. A good deal of the same kind of work has, in addition to normal departmental duties, been got through by the Director-General himself, and possibly by the more competent of his regular establishment. All that has been thus accomplished must, however, be but as a mere drop in the well. The total of local reports and local gazetteers of all kinds is small in comparison with what would suffice to place Dr. Hunter in possession of the necessary information relating to all India. Those provinces which can boast gazetteers of their own, are exceptions to the rule; and of the greater number of the minor subdivisions of India such descriptive accounts as do exist are, as regards the purposes of the Imperial Gazetteer, out of date. Requisitions would, therefore, have had to be made by Dr. Hunter on the local authorities generally for descriptive, statistical, and administrative details, as well as on the imperial, scientific, and other departments for supplementary cognate matter. A vast store of digested information must thus, during the last six years, have accumulated in Dr. Hunter's department. Indeed, we have reason to believe that the work of collecting and arranging has been well nigh completed, and that but comparatively little under these heads now remains to be done. That of reducing such matter to a form [illegible] for the pages of the Gazetteer must also have been very considerably advanced, and [illegible] highly creditable [illegible] to [illegible] deed, should [illegible] of the "articles" in the [illegible] teer [illegible] literary execution Dr. Hunter [illegible] published description of an Indian province [illegible] monograph [illegible] the way, to [illegible] a place in the Gazetteer [illegible] will be scant room for depreciatory estimates of their merits as feats of authorship. In [illegible] though the preparation of the Imperial Gazetteer of India will probably, on its completion, have occupied our Director General of Statistics eight full years or longer, and for establishment, "outside" literary labour, and other contingent charges, have entailed on Government a large expenditure of public money, we are not indisposed to confidently predict that the final outturn will be a model national literary work of solid worth and such general excellence as will more than repay the ability and money lavished on its production.

Meanwhile, the chief workman, the editor (or author) himself, has, we are sorry to hear, some reason to regret that the honour of such an undertaking ever fell to his lot. Dr. Hunter, though still a young man, is advancing in Indian service and age; while to the promotion which should accompany such advancement the compilation of the Gazetteer stands an insuperable bar. Until that is completed, Dr. Hunter may not hope for that solid administrative position compatible with his service standing to which his undoubtedly great ability entitles him. His duty—his assigned and accepted duty—is to complete the Great Descriptive Dictionary of the Indian Empire; and until that has been accomplished, it will, from time to time, inevitably be his lot to see younger men, of less service, and it may be, still less competency, pass or jump over him in the ascent of the ladder of permanent promotion. It is not wonderful, therefore, that Dr. Hunter much desires to bring his Gazetteer labours to as early a conclusion as the claims of complete efficiency will permit. He estimates that with the amassed information now at his command, the great work may be completed in India in four years—that is by some time in the year 1877—but that if he be permitted to repair to Europe and to take with him his establishment and amassed materials, he could have the work completed, printed, and at the command of Government for distribution within less than two years; and that too without entailing any additional expenditure whatever on the State. In short, Dr. Hunter recently proposed to the Government of India that he should be permitted to finish the Gazetteer not at Simla—where for some months his office has been—but in Scotland; and, strange as for the moment it may seem, that proposal has, we are in a position to say, been accepted and sanctioned. The agreement between the two contracting parties is of a very sharp and practical character, and completely secures Government against loss or extra expenditure of any kind. Dr. Hunter, retaining his official rank, title and pay of Director General of Statistics to the Government of India, contracts to complete the Gazetteer within a period of two years certain, for a certain specified sum, said sum including establishment and all other charges. Whether the establishment are, from the date of their arrival in Scotland, to cease to be servants of the Indian Government, and whether return passages to India will be guaranteed them, are, with a number of other details, matters on which—in view of the early publication by Government of the agreement itself—we must, for the present, forbear speculating. We confine ourselves to affirming that we feel confident that Dr. Hunter will, within the stipulated two years, have the Gazetteer of India creditably completed, and ready for distribution and publication by the Secretary of State for India. That, besides contributing leading articles on Indian political topics to the leading journals of London, is safely within the range of that learned compiler's ability.

## NOTE OF THE DAY.

A report was abroad in Calcutta some time ago [illegible] gentleman, who has on more [illegible] shown his readiness to relieve the Corporation of that city of anything between a wheel-barrow and a Municipal Tramway, had made proposals to Government for the purchase of the new museum now in course of completion. We are not aware what foundation there was for the rumour; but the story goes that Mr. McAllister's proposals were not entertained. Mr. McAllister wanted the building to store jute in! True or false, there were some who thought they could see in this gentleman's reported negociations a very [illegible] of sarcasm as well as a most touching instance of [illegible] in the trustworthiness of a large and much reviled Department of Government.

## THE FESTIVITIES AT HYDERABAD, DECCAN.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

### THE NIZAM'S DURBAR.

Chudderghat, Hyderabad, 10th Oct.

I have just (midnight) returned from the city, where a serious accident has occurred to mar the rejoicings consequent upon the opening of the railway. But, before speaking of this untoward affair, let me tell you about the Durbar held by His Highness the Nizam this morning.

THE INTERIOR OF HYDERABAD.

Your readers are aware that His Highness is a little boy, now between eight and nine years old, who made his first appearance in public about two months ago. We had seen nothing of the Sovereign whose guests we were since our arrival, and it was therefore with satisfaction we learnt that His Highness would hold a Durbar at his Palace in the city at 8 a. m. to receive the letter of congratulation addressed to him by the Viceroy on the completion of the Railway. We drove down from the gardens to Sir Salar Jung's Palace just inside the northern gate of the city, and then mounted elephants and went in procession along the principal streets of the city to the Nizam's Palace. The Resident and the Minister of course rode on the first elephant, and the rest of the party followed, the procession consisting of more than thirty elephants in all. There are no names, apparently, given to the different streets, but we went along the chief street, a thoroughfare which runs, I believe, right through the city, and which is crossed half-way by the Char-Minar, a lofty and handsome gateway surmounted by four minarets, which, with the Mecca Musjid close by it, is conspicuous many miles off. Of late years great street improvements have been made in Hyderabad, and the High Street is now as wide as the Kalbadevi road, and as straight as a walk in the Victoria Gardens, Bombay. The buildings on either side are neat-looking two-storied houses, with shops below and residences above, and they are faced everywhere with white plaster, no attempt being made at wood carving or other decorations. A little garden, surrounded by a neat iron railing, has been lately planted in the space made by the crossing of another street. We observed in a side street a steam-roller, but half the material for macadamising the roadway lay uncrushed along the High Street, and I am told the steam-roller cannot be used much because its weight makes it break through into the drains. As, however, Hyderabad has now got a Municipal Commissioner, perhaps this difficulty will be overcome. The cleanly state of the city now is creditable to the energy of the Government, for a few years ago the streets were narrow and unpaved and consisted of pathways with open sewers on either side. There was no great show of merchandize in the shops, and I have not yet been able to ascertain that Hyderabad produces manufactures of any kind, except some common carpets. We passed through a small vegetable market near the Char-Minar, and at the Custom House, not far from the north gate, where an octroi duty of 5 per cent. is levied, there were droves of pack bullocks laden with all kinds of provisions. The population of Hyderabad is, as I stated yesterday, estimated by Sir Salar Jung at 400,000; and, as Colonel Fraser tells me a Resident put it down after careful inquiry, at 3,75,000 some years ago, this [illegible] is probably correct. In numbers, there [illegible] the population must have doubled during the last [illegible] y years. [illegible] Hamilton states it [illegible] about [illegible] 1820. As [illegible] the city has not been taken or sacked more than once since it [illegible] by one of the Kings of the Kutb Shahy dynasty [illegible] 1589 [illegible] I suppose, [illegible] which took the place of the beginning [illegible] probably a good deal of [illegible] the principal nobles [illegible] the citizens generally [illegible] look about them than [illegible] towns. [illegible] sign of ill-will to [illegible] of this population, [illegible] character for turbulence [illegible] streets, or sat in [illegible] shops [illegible] ahs above and stared at the procession with good natured curiosity, chattering away to one another, and I daresay making often far from flattering remarks; but they were perfectly orderly and respectful in manner, and, if they had not been, Sir Salar Jung has now an organised police and disciplined regiments which would soon have brought them to reason. Turning out of the main street beyond the Char-Minar, we entered a broad side street leading past the Mecca Musjid to the Palace. Here the houses were loftier and more pretentious in appearance, and the crowd of sightseers was larger. I noticed hereabouts a number of groups of Abyssinian Arabs, an evil-looking set, all well armed, but the bands of Arabs and Rohillas who used to keep the town in a state of lawlessness are now dispersed, and those of them who remain in the Nizam's service have been sent to a distant part of the country.

THE ARRIVAL AT THE NIZAM'S PALACE.

Now, we hear military music, and, passing with much jingling of the bells on the elephants' trappings, under an archway, we enter the first great courtyard of the palace grounds, which are guarded to-day by the Nizam's army. The various uniforms of the troops, and especially the curious shapes of some of the headpieces, elicit much criticism; but I hear that Lord Napier, when he reviewed the army, thought well of the troops, but had not a high opinion of the officers. The army is recruited like our own native armies; and, as it consists of 5,000 or 6,000 men, it must cost a good deal. I have found it impossible, however, to get any accurate information about the expenditure of the Nizam's revenue, which is itself variously stated to amount to from three to five crores. We passed on through a series of courtyards and, finally, dismounting, were conducted through a hall and down some steps into the inner quadrangle of the Palace, a grand *place* surrounded by two-storied flat-roofed, white plastered buildings, with centre porches supported on well-moulded Corinthian pillars. In the centre of this fine court, which, if not quite equal to the *Place du Carrousel*, has a right royal appearance, is a raised tank supported by arched walls. Crossing the court, which was kept clear of the populace, we advanced up the steps of the principal entrance and found ourselves at once in the Durbar room, which is a long handsome room open to the court-yard. The appointments were very plain. The *musnud* and the divan for the great nobles on the left of it were covered with white cloth; and the Minister and others wore simple white dresses, though the Princes whom I yesterday spoke of as Shums-ool-Oomrah's sons, but who are his nephews and heirs, he being childless, were, with some of their friends, gorgeous in satin and velvet.

The Nizam, an intelligent, rather delicate looking boy, sat with perfect self-possession on the throne, and received the Resident with much dignity. The old custom of taking off shoes on entering the Nizam's presence has been done away with by Mr. Saunders; and the little Nizam himself departed from the etiquette of his father, who never noticed anybody, by carefully saluting every [illegible] chairs on the right of the throne, opposite the nobles of the [illegible] nephews,—a fat, jolly-looking man with a hearty laugh, who was imprisoned for a time in Golconda because his people had flogged a slave-girl to death—waving the peacocks' feathers behind the throne.

The Resident then read, *in English*—this also being an innovation which has, I hear, given offence—the following letter from the Viceroy, which was received with the usual marks of respect:—

His Highness Asaf Jah Muzafer-ool-Mamalik Nizam-ool-Mulk [illegible] Nawab Meer Mahboob Ali Khan Bahadoor Futteh Jung.

HYDERABAD.

My Honoured and Valued Friend—I have learnt with much gratification from the British Resident at Hyderabad that it is proposed to open your Highness' State Railway on the 8th October next.

I cordially congratulate your Highness on the completion of this important undertaking which connects the capital of your Highness' dominions with the Railway system of India, and brings it into direct railway communication with the three Presidency towns.

I trust that this Railway, which was commenced in 1870, and has been undertaken on the responsibility of your Highness' Treasury, and executed entirely from the resources of the Hyderabad State, will prove remunerative in a financial point of view. I am satisfied that it will prove of lasting benefit to the territories and subjects of your Highness, and I appreciate most highly the enlightened policy of the Ministers during whose administration the railway has been commenced and completed.

I beg to express the high consideration I entertain for your Highness, and to subscribe myself,
Your Highness' sincere Friend,
NORTHBROOK,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.

Fort William, the 30th Sept., 1874.

Mr. Saunders then talked for some little time to His Highness, and some paper and an inkstand were brought, and the boy wrote with much deliberation in Persian "Lord Northbrook, Sahib Bahadoor, Viceroy and Governor General of India," and signed his own name. The writing was good, and the only mistake in spelling was the leaving out of the *k* in Northbrook. The Durbar soon after broke up, and the visitors returned on elephants the way they had come.

## DINNER AT VIKAR-OOL-OOMRAH'S—FATAL FIREWORKS ACCIDENT.

In the evening, a grand dinner was given by Vikar-ool-Oomrah in the city, to which we went on elephants as in the morning. Unfortunately heavy rains had begun to fall and continued most part of the evening, spoiling much of the effect of the illuminations at and near the Nawab's Palace. These had been prepared with great taste and expense, and the whole entertainment was the most magnificent and most civilized I have been present at in India. Vikar-ool-Oomrah, who is a brother of Shums-ool-Oomrah, has his house furnished in really good style, and the banqueting room is for elegance of design unapproached by anything in this part of India, and far beyond anything dreamt of yet in Bombay. The plate and table ornaments were also very good indeed; and the dinner was admirable in quality and well served. I attach the bill of fare:—

CARTE.

Saturday, the 10th October 1874.

Diner—"A-la-Russe."

Soups.
Julien. Tail.
Fish.
Salmon with anchovy Sauce.
Mackarel with Lobster Sauce
Jellies.
Standing Pie.
Corn Jelly with Game.
Chicken Salad.
Entrees.
Oyster Patties.
Oyster Vol-au-vent.
Cutlets.
Lobster with Egg Sauce
Duck Salmi with Olives.
Pigeon Glassy with Sauce.
Chicken with Tomato Sauce.
Chicken with Vermicelli.
Chicken Russool with Mushroom.
Chicken Coombaith with Macaroni.
Mutton with Colkin Sauce.
Mutton Cutlet with Pickle Sauce.
Shoulder Mutton Roll with Mushroom.
Mutton Glassy with Paper Sauce.
Sheep's Tongue with white Sauce.
Oakwell Beef Stakes.
French Beef-Stakes with Onions.
Veal with Lime Sauce
Rabbit Falsee with [illegible]
Roasts.
Cock Turkey Roast with Truffle Sauce.
Young Turkey Galantine with Gravy.
Ox [illegible]
[illegible] Roast with [illegible] le Jelly.
Saddle Mutton Roast.
Leg Mutton boil with Caper Sauce.

Loin Beef Roast with Yorkshire Pudding.
Hunter's Round Beef.
Corn Breast.
Hunting Hump.
Corn Round Beef.
Veal Hind quarter Roast.
Calf's Head boil with white Sauce.
Pies.
Pigeon Pie. Chicken Pie.
Various kinds of vegetables.
Curry and Rice, Pilaos.
Moghli Curries.
Europe and India Pickles.
Second Course.
Plum Pudding Boil with Brandy.
Queen light Pudding baked.
Currant Champaigne Pudding boiled.
Almond Pudding baked.
Slice Pudding baked.
Tarlets.
Cheese Cake.
Cream Puffs. Jam Puffs.
Tarts with Cream, Pineapple.
Tarts of Various kinds with Merring Toast.
Trifle.
Italian Cream.
Jelly with Candied fruits.
Blanc-Mange.
Savoury Dishes.
Maccaroni.
Asparagus with Butter Sauce.
Anchovy Toast.
Woodcock Toast.
Dessert.
Ice Pudding with Brandy Fruit.
Noyeau Fruit and Pineapple.

Unhappily, the gaiety of the evening was doomed to be spoilt by a sad accident. After dinner, we were all standing [illegible] looking the courtyard in which [illegible] being discharged, when a [illegible] usual blew out some of the [illegible] plaster flying about our [illegible] there was a great rushing [illegible] crowd of natives in the court [illegible] rumour flew about that [illegible] killed and five wounded. [illegible] true. It was found, also, that [illegible] the Berar Commission, who had [illegible] with some ladies at the [illegible] the terrace, had been struck [illegible] seriously, but it is hoped and [illegible] dangerously, wounded. The accident [illegible] caused by some one's mistake in [illegible] bombshell with dry instead of damp [illegible] that it burst, sending splinters in a [illegible] One native had his head blown off [illegible] other was also killed on the spot [illegible] struck in the leg, which the doctor [illegible] and then the poor fellow bled to death [illegible] there were no bandages. Major Bell [illegible] a couch, and it was found that [illegible] struck him on the wrist and thus [illegible] the liver. The flesh wound was [illegible] Dr. Law, of Nagpore, who with [illegible] Surgeon, Dr. Windhoe, attended to [illegible] informed me that, unless inflammation [illegible] set in, the patient is in no danger. [illegible] graph any further particulars [illegible] course of to-day. I need hardly [illegible] party broke up at once after the accident [illegible] caused no excitement in the town.

## THE DURBAR OF HIS H[illegible] THE YOUNG NIZA[illegible]

(From another Correspondent.)

Hyderabad, [illegible]

One of the most interesting items [illegible] vities connected with the opening [illegible] the Nizam's State Railway was the [illegible] by the young Prince. Early [illegible] visitors and others, who had taken [illegible] opening ceremonies, drove to the [illegible] mansion of H. E. Sir Salar Jung [illegible] known as the "Baradurry," where [illegible] the Resident, and other political [illegible] officers met the party. As we passed [illegible] road from the Public Gardens to [illegible] the curiosity of the natives was excited [illegible] grand tamasha was to come off. [illegible] reached the Baradurry prop[illegible] to pass through a number of [illegible] and compounds. In front of this [illegible] several companies of infantry [illegible] police, and about thirty elephants [illegible] up, and several bands were in [illegible] whole party then mounted the [illegible] parties of twos and threes, and [illegible] selves in a single line, the Resident [illegible] largest animal, and his body-guard [illegible] vance. We went slowly along [illegible] which by the bye are now very [illegible] compared with what they at one [illegible] be. We entered the Palace of H[illegible] It is one of the largest and most [illegible] all the Palaces in Hydrabad. [illegible] of it contains a large tank, having [illegible] tain which was set playing in [illegible] Highness the young Prince was [illegible] seat surrounded by the principal [illegible] cluding the Minister Sir Salar [illegible] Resident and other gentlemen [illegible] sofas and chairs, forming a [illegible] front of the Prince. Mr. Saunders [illegible] over to His Highness a letter [illegible] brook, the Viceroy and Governor-General [illegible] congratulating His Highness on [illegible] and wishing success to it. The Kurreeta, as [illegible] in the English language, and was [illegible] kinkob envelope, according to [illegible] It was read out by the Resident [illegible] over to Sir Salar Jung. The [illegible] be dissatisfied as the Kurreeta was [illegible] the Persian or Hindustani language [illegible] court language. As it was, none [illegible] stood what it was all about. More[illegible] stood, this was the first instance [illegible] document being presented to [illegible] without its equivalent in the [illegible] Being quite unusual, it excited [illegible] the time. The Resident then asked [illegible] who immediately attended on His Highness [illegible] progress he was making in Persian [illegible] elicited that he was getting on satisfactorily [illegible] prince then wrote in Persian [illegible] of paper the name and title of [illegible] and that of the Resident. The party [illegible] of the young Nizam, each gentleman [illegible] bow as he went out, His Highness [illegible] compliment in a very graceful manner [illegible] in plain dress and had no jewels [illegible] years of age, and has a very intel[illegible] ance. Captain Clerk, one of the [illegible] George Russell Clerk, late Governor [illegible] has been appointed tutor to H. H. [illegible] two thousand Hydrabad rupees, with [illegible] and lodging. The boy is at present [illegible] of his mother and his uncle, [illegible] But we are sorry to hear that he [illegible] out of the Palace either for an airing [illegible] It was only once that he went [illegible] Resident. If H. H. continues [illegible] within the limits of his Palace [illegible] and his mind will never be expanded [illegible] hope that when Captain Clerk [illegible] cember next, he will see that [illegible] taken to let him go out regularly [illegible] evening for an airing. Though [illegible] is doing his best to improve the [illegible] morally and physically, it is to be [illegible] other courtiers do not co-operate [illegible] much desired end. The visitors [illegible] ed the other buildings, and the [illegible] furniture in them, rode on elephants [illegible] Salar Jung's Palace, and the [illegible] Minister in going home from the [illegible] ed on an elephant very [illegible] and distributed hundreds [illegible] alms to beggars who cried [illegible] charity. The crowd and noise [illegible] that it was difficult to get a passage [illegible] slight accidents happened as the [illegible] force their way near to the [illegible] of the coins which His [illegible] from his high position on the [illegible]

FATAL [illegible]

In the evening [illegible] brother of the late Nizam [illegible] the visitors and other officers [illegible] palace. There were about [illegible] gentlemen present at the dinner [illegible] some very good fireworks [illegible] ing the progress of the display [illegible] exploded, the splinters flying [illegible] killing three men, seriously [illegible] including, we regret to say, Major [illegible] witnessing the fire works along [illegible] ladies and friends from [illegible] Major Bell of the Berar Com[illegible] on the right side, near [illegible] the wound, though not very [illegible] with such force, that he [illegible] profusely from the cut. The [illegible] ately dressed by the medical [illegible] pened to be there, and he was [illegible] bungalow in a palkee. Two [illegible] seriously hurt were also [illegible] some gentlemen. The [illegible] victim of this frightful accident [illegible] and he was otherwise [illegible] Mr. Saunders evinced the greatest [illegible] Major Bell and those who [illegible] accident. It is very much to [illegible] the pleasures of the evening were [illegible] mishap. The party broke up [illegible] eleven o'clock.

The visitors from Bombay, [illegible] and other parts of India, are well [illegible] by Sir Salar Jung, and every attention is shown them by Mr. Wilkinson, and Mr. [illegible] The weather is very pleasant and [illegible]

## TELEGRAPH LINE REPOR[illegible]

Kurrachee, 12th October, 8 p.m.—Latest dates [illegible] Kingdom, via Russia, 12th October, 1-20 p.m.; via [illegible] October, [illegible] latest dates from Continent of [illegible] Russia, 12th October, 10-55 a.m.; via Turkey, [illegible] [illegible] Turkish line right [illegible] London.

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on 18 June, 2017

[illegible]

## [illegible] BAHADOOR'S FAREWELL TO THE VICEROY.

[illegible] FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

CALCUTTA, 12TH OCTOBER.

[illegible] BAHADOOR pays a farewell visit to [illegible] to-morrow morning. The Viceroy [illegible] Howrah by train at half past nine [illegible] for Hazareebaugh.

[illegible] steamer Arabia left Aden for [illegible] the 10th instant at 2 p. m.

[illegible] likely at Simla that the Com[illegible]-Chief will visit Peshawur and some [illegible] in the Punjab before forming his [illegible]

A [illegible] to the Tombs [illegible] down to the 9th instant, [illegible] Lucknow paper. The total [illegible] to that date amounted to Rs. 9,795.

[illegible]-in-Chief in India notifies in [illegible] for the information and guidance of [illegible], that the Mutiny Act and Articles of [illegible] will be promulgated and brought into [illegible] 2nd November 1874.

[illegible] COLONEL J. O. MAYNE, R.E., has taken over charge of the duties of the office of Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces in the Public Works Department, from Mr. T. W. Ar[illegible].

[illegible] "Notes from a Military Club" in the [illegible] paper we read that a couple of young [illegible] regiments have been [illegible] papers in consequence of some very disreputable disturbance in which they have been actors.

We believe that Sir Jung Bahadoor contemplates visiting England again in a short time. The reason is not yet apparent, though of [illegible] we are assured,—viz., that His Excellency's [illegible] has nothing to do with any alleged disagreement between the Nepaulese Government and the Government of India.

[illegible] garden on the river Dikrung, is said to be the rendezvous for the Duffla expedition [illegible] on the first December. It is [illegible] yet privately known about the [illegible] that the troops will be taken to [illegible] ghaut on the Lohit river, by [illegible] march thence to Harmuttee [illegible] miles per diem will be the [illegible] to the enemy's country.

[illegible] a refrigerator has delayed [illegible] the Madras public by the [illegible] two almost invisible cracks [illegible] in the top and bottom of [illegible] impede the evaporation [illegible] cracks have been temporarily [illegible] and wood, so as to make [illegible], but a new top and bottom [illegible] are being made. It appears [illegible] the first day, when ice was [illegible], but the action of the [illegible] the crevices and put a stop to [illegible] it is, ice is being made, [illegible] not be guaranteed till the [illegible]—which could be made in [illegible] in half a day—are ready.

[illegible] Asiatic Society of Bengal [illegible] memorial to the memory [illegible] Stoliczka, Palaeontological Survey, and for many [illegible] of the Asiatic Society [illegible] his life, as our readers will [illegible] secution of his scientific [illegible] attached to the Yarkand [illegible] yet known what shape the [illegible]. This will depend, says the [illegible] materials at the disposal of the [illegible] the amount of subscriptions [illegible] probably either a portrait or a [illegible] rooms of the Asiatic Society [illegible] most appropriate way of [illegible] memory of so distinguished a [illegible]

[illegible] News says that the Hooghly [illegible] days of completion so far [illegible] crossing it, but that there [illegible] way of opening it to the [illegible] incompleteness of the ap[illegible] Howrah [illegible] Official [illegible] contemporary, are so [illegible] of having their own way, right [illegible] fixed upon a site for [illegible] securing a "right of road" for [illegible] expected to cross it. The [illegible] there are yet some points to [illegible] Howrah Municipality, the East Indian [illegible] the Bengal Government, [illegible] way. When those are [illegible] may be made, and the [illegible] functions.

[illegible] of mutiny at sea and murder [illegible] lascars, being the Serang and [illegible] of the British Ship Naimoo, [illegible] the Calcutta Police Court on [illegible], it will be remembered, [illegible] to the Mauritius, and [illegible] the 14th of September last a [illegible] crew, headed by the Serang [illegible] the mate Mr. Joseph [illegible] whose body they threw overboard [illegible] was also attacked as he [illegible] cabin, and was found by his [illegible] adjoining cabin, bathed in [illegible] insensible. The evidence of [illegible] and Mrs. McDermott was [illegible] was adjourned until the [illegible]

[illegible] of MAGDALA, by direction of [illegible] C. N., V. C., Consulting [illegible] of India on Naval affairs was, [illegible] taken outside the harbour for [illegible] Captain Bythesea, there were [illegible] Trewether, R.E., Executive [illegible] Defences, the Acting Superintendent of Marine, and the Chief Engineer and [illegible] Master Builder of the Dockyard. [illegible] manned by a detachment of the

[illegible] depot at [illegible]laba under [illegible] The vessel [illegible] to sea [illegible] dropped [illegible] board when [illegible] was made at 2,000 [illegible] worked [illegible] as also did the [illegible] trial [illegible] considered to be [illegible] H. M. Turret-ship [illegible] similar trial

[illegible] Lord Northbrook held a public [illegible] at half past four [illegible] for Sir Jung [illegible] arrived in Calcutta early in the same day. Sir Jung Bahadoor [illegible] to the usual practice, conveyed [illegible] to Government House in one [illegible] carriages. He was accompanied [illegible], the Resident at Khatmandoo, [illegible] Viceroy's Aide-de-Camps, and the [illegible] in the Foreign Department, and [illegible] Government House by the Vice[illegible] Personal Staff, the Brigadier General [illegible] officials. A Guard of Honour [illegible] Native Infantry was drawn up at [illegible], and salutes of 19 guns each [illegible] the arrival and departure of the

[illegible] of the Oudh libel suits came [illegible] Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad [illegible] September, and occupied the entire [illegible] during that and the next four [illegible] first day, the *Pioneer* tells us, Mr. [illegible] the Court in Rajah Furzand [illegible]; and Pundit Sree Krishun re[illegible] for the defence; after which Mr. [illegible] addressed the Court for about two [illegible] the 23rd Mr. Forbes spoke for seven [illegible] the 24th for three hours, on behalf [illegible] Hussun Khan, Rajah of Mahmudabad. Mr. Sykes began his speech for the defence in this case on the afternoon of the 24th, and left off at about 4 P.M. on the 25th, when Mr. Jackson occupied the patience of the court for four hours longer in reply to Mr. Sykes. The Court thanked all the counsel engaged for their assistance, and judgment was reserved. It will probably be delivered on the first day after the Courts re-open after the Dusserah vacation.

By distribution of seed, and of printed instructions for cultivation, the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, we are told, has been endeavouring to acclimatize the delicately flavoured Kama tobacco—named after a place of that name far up the valley of the Irrawaddy—in the districts of Arakan. Unfortunately the attempt has for the present at least completely failed on the Akyab soil, whose native leaf is of a coarse, pungent description. In some places the seeds did not germinate; in others, they did, but the plants withered in a few days; elsewhere the trial partly succeeded, but some unscrupulous tobacco fancier walked off with the leaves before their lawful owners could pluck them. Undaunted, however, by these disasters the Deputy Commissioner of Akyab suggests the establishment of a model farm. The fate of the experimental sowing of *Old Virginia* and *Langsdorff* seed in Sandoway, at any rate, was more satisfactory. The seed germinated abundantly and very rapidly, and though the final outturn might have been larger, it was at all events large enough for a first trial.

DURBHUNGAH, a contemporary observes, has been rendered famous by the famine even in Europe, but it is also celebrated for something else. It owns a Rajah with an income of a [illegible] his fam[illegible]. This young gentleman is still under the control of the Court of Wards, which has had the management of his estate for several years, with the result that all the debts incurred by the late Rajah to the tune of half a million have been paid off, and another half million has been invested in Government securities. Rumour relates that when the late Lord Elgin heard of the prospects of this young noble, he remarked that they were sufficient to send any man to the dogs; and Sir George Campbell has raised the question whether it is wise and statesman-like to accumulate large sums during a minority which are pretty sure to be squandered as soon as the heir comes of age. There can be little doubt that this question admits of but one answer, and that it is the bounden duty of Government to invest such savings in permanent improvements to the land. It is probably too late now to try any experiments on a large scale with Durbhungah, but all such estates as may come in future under the Court of Wards should be certainly made to pay liberally towards irrigation works and local railways.

## IMPORTANT RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA RESPECTING THEIR FAMINE POLICY.

WE have been favoured with an early copy of the following resolution of the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

FORT WILLIAM, 8TH OCTOBER 1874.

The thanks of the Government of India are due to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for his Minutes of the 9th of July, on the subject of railway communications in Sarun, Tirhoot and North-Western Bhaugulpoor; of the 30th of July, on irrigation works in Chumparun and part of Tirhoot; of the same date on the irrigation of Sarun; and of the 31st of July, reviewing the railway and irrigation projects together.

The subject of the works which should be undertaken by Government in order to alleviate the effect of the droughts to which North Behar has been exposed is of great importance, both in itself and in regard to the operations of Government for similar purposes in other parts of India.

3. It is to be observed, at the outset, that the immediate object of the works which are now brought under the consideration of the Government of India is not to bring waste lands into cultivation by the supply of water, or to increase the wealth of the country by improving the present means of communication.

Railways or canals for such purposes would probably be constructed in other parts of India in preference to Behar; and, indeed, there are many projects of the kind, the commencement of which is postponed only on account of the resources of the State being limited.

The works proposed for Behar are designed for a particular purpose only, namely, to avert for the future, so far as is practicable with the means at our disposal, the danger and loss both to the people and to the State which have arisen from such failures of the autumn rainfall, and, in consequence, of the principal food supply of the year over a large area of country, as took place in 1865-66 and 1873-74.

4. It may be well to state shortly the relative value of irrigation works and of railways for this purpose. The term "irrigation works" is intended to include not only large and expensive schemes, but all wells, tanks or other works which are calculated to afford a supply of water in time of need.

Irrigation works alone can prevent the failure of the crops by securing the supply of water which is necessary to bring them to maturity.

The construction of railroads, or the improvement of other means of communication, will reduce the danger resulting from the local failure of crops by facilitating the import of supplies from without.

5. The advisability of making use of railways or irrigation works, or of both combined, for the protection of any district of country from the effect of a failure of crops, depends upon its condition and circumstances.

6. It is impossible for Government to provide by means of irrigation works carried out at the public expense, or even through the agency of Government officers at the expense of the persons interested, for the possible effects of failures of rain in every portion of Her Majesty's Indian territories. All that can be aimed at is to prevent the simultaneous failure of the crops over a large area of country by the protection of a portion of it so that the whole may not be subjected to the same calamity.

7. The particular districts to which the operations of Government may with the greatest advantage be directed seem to be those—

1st.—In which the people depend for food mainly upon supplies grown within the district.

2ndly.—Where the supplies are derived principally from one crop which is raised under the influence of the same rainfall.

3rdly.—Which have little or no external trade and are most removed from means of communication.

It seems necessary that a portion of such districts should be protected from drought by irrigation works, and that the whole should be brought into nearer communication with the main arteries of trade.

8. Districts which produce other articles than food in considerable quantities, and are in easy communication with other parts of India, can hardly suffer very severely from a failure of their own food crop, for it has been shown by the experience of the past year that there is no likelihood of any general dearth of food throughout the whole of India. The extension of railways has greatly facilitated the transport of food from one part of the country to another, prices are rapidly equalised, and the effects of a failure in the food supply of one part are spread over an extensive area of country.

9. Turning from these general considerations to the Province of Behar with which we have now to deal, it may be observed in the first place that Behar south and west of the Ganges and the East Indian railway will either be protected by the Soane irrigation works when completed, or is in such easy communication with the railway and the river that it can require no special protection. The same may be said of a portion of Behar to the north and east of the Ganges.

10. North Behar, comprising a part of Sarun, Chumparun, North Tirhoot, North Bhagulpore and North Monghyr is the district where the danger appears to be the greatest, and to which therefore the attention of Government must mainly be directed.

11. The normal condition of North Behar is that it exports rice in considerable quantities. It has also a considerable export trade in other articles, but the existing conditions of its trade and means of communication have rendered it exceedingly difficult to obtain from without sufficient imports of food to supply the deficiency caused by such a total failure of the food crops as took place in 1865-66 and last year.

The reason appears to be that the export trade is mainly carried on by means of boats which cannot navigate the rivers until they are swelled by the summer rains. Goods are imported in exchange in the same manner later in the season, so that, in the event of grain being required to feed the people before or during the rains, no trade organization or means of transport are at hand to supply the deficiency. Indian traders, although ready enough to use ordinary channels of trade for the purpose of supplying local demands, admitted that they were quite unable to grapple suddenly with such a condition of things as existed in the early part of this year; and the Government was compelled, in order to prevent a famine, to supply the place of the trade throughout extensive districts.

This is not one of the proper functions of Government. It was only undertaken in consequence of the necessities of the case, and it is important that such measures should be adopted as will, as far as possible, prevent the necessity of having [illegible] however unavoidable under certain circumstances, are open to many and serious objections.

12. North Behar, is a large country, and there are great differences in the condition of its different parts. In Sarun and the southern and central portions of Tirhoot and Bhaugulpoor, the food supplies of the people depend upon two or more crops, and not wholly upon the winter rice crop. The same may be said of part at least of Chumparun. Some of these districts, moreover, produce valuable exports, especially indigo and opium. On the other hand, there is a zone of country bordering the [illegible] of rice. Different parts of the Province differ materially both in facility of communication with the main arteries of trade, and also in density of population, and in the condition of the people.

13. These differences have not as yet been so completely stated in the reports which the Government of India has received as to admit of the country being mapped out so as to show the different degrees of danger to which it is exposed. This will doubtless be now accomplished; but the local reports, both of the famine of 1865-66, and of the recent failure of the crops, are sufficient to enable some general conclusions to be arrived at as to the character of the works which will have to be undertaken.

14. In regard to irrigation, the first attention should evidently be given to those districts which depend upon the winter rice crop alone, while the railway system should be extended so as to afford the outlying tracts of country quicker communication with the Ganges and the railway.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor in considering the subject appears to have had due regard to these two objects. The proposals which he has put forward for consideration are as follows.

16. Irrigation works are discussed which are calculated to provide a supply of water for 824,000 acres of land in the centre and south of Chumparun and the west of Tirhoot at a cost, roughly estimated, of £3,200,000.

A weir is proposed across the Gunduk River at Butsura, from which a main high-level canal is projected to cross the centre and east of Chumparun to the Bagmuttee River (105 miles), and thence proceed through north-western Tirhoot to the River Kumla (50 miles). No survey has yet been made of the latter section. A branch of the canal is to be carried from near its head at Butsura to Mozufferpoor (75 miles), and thence (37 miles) to Hajeepoor on the Ganges.

These canals are intended to be navigable.

A scheme is suggested for the irrigation of Sarun also from the Butsura Wier; but, as observed by the Lieutenant-Governor, in the absence of the necessary levels and maps, no opinion can at present be formed as to its practicability.

17. Some works are also proposed in connexion with the Gunduk embankments, for which estimates have not yet been prepared.

18. The Lieutenant-Governor has discussed the following railways—

1st.—A line leaving the Ganges at Hajeepoor opposite Patna and passing through Tajpoor and Durbunga to Soopool (110 miles), with a branch from Durbunga to Seetamurhee (45 miles).

2nd.—A line crossing the Gunduk from Hajeepoor, and proceeding through the District of Sarun by Chupra and Sewan to Meerpoor (80 miles), and

3rd.—A line from the Ganges opposite Mokameh to Tajpore and Mozufferpore, and thence through the District of Chumparun to Motiharee, Segowlie and Bettiah (150 miles).

The rough estimate of the cost of these lines is 2½ millions sterling.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor, in his Minute of the 31st of July, sums up his recommendations with reference to the probability that the Government of India may be precluded from allotting to works in North Behar so large a sum as would be necessary in order to carry the whole of these schemes of railways and irrigation into effect. His Honour would, in that event, prefer the high-level canal from Butsura to the River Kumla, which is estimated to cost 2¼ millions sterling, and the railway from Hajeepoor to Tajpoor, Durbunga and Scorpool, which is put at £660,000, making a total of £3,100,000.

20. In order fully to estimate the liability which would be incurred by the acceptance of these limited proposals, it is apprehended that these estimates would require some addition, and it would probably not be safe to put the whole liability at less than 4 millions sterling.

21. It is to be observed that the data upon which the proposed railways and canals have been selected are necessarily incomplete. The Government of India desired to be put in possession as soon as possible of a general outline of the Lieutenant Governor's views, and His Honour was therefore [illegible] to wait for more complete information.

22. Some general observations, however, may with advantage be made at the present stage of the proceedings; and the views, which, as at present advised, commend themselves to the judgment of the Government of India, will be [illegible], so that the services of the officers who are available for the prosecution of surveys may be utilized to the best advantage, and some other information may be obtained which appears to be indispensable before the projected works can be recommended for the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council.

23. The Railway projects will first be considered.

24. The Lieutenant-Governor has rightly had in view the connexion of Mozufferpoor and Durbhunga, the principal centres of trade in Tirhoot, with the Ganges.

25. From the statistics of trade which have as yet been obtained, it appears that the exports from Tirhoot to Calcutta and Lower Bengal are conveyed with cheapness and facility down the different rivers, which are navigable for a portion of the year as far as the centre of Tirhoot, while the exports westward, which are stated to be considerable, are carried with much greater difficulty and expense.

Patna is the great centre of trade for Behar; and when the food crop fails the principal sources of food supply are the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, because the same causes which produce a failure of the rice crop of Behar have usually produced short crops in Lower Bengal, while the grain crops of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab have not been affected.

These circumstances point to the conclusion that the best line of Railway for Tirhoot should start from Hajeepoor, or some point opposite Patna, as proposed by the Lieutenant Governor.

26. It is proposed that the line shall be taken via Tajpoor to Durbungha. It should, however, be carefully considered whether it would not be better to take it from Hajeepoor to Mozufferpoor, and thence to Durbungha, for the reasons pointed out in Colonel Dickens' letter of the 10th of August last.

27. The schemes discussed by the Lieutenant-Governor contemplate two lines of railway from Tirhoot and Chumparun to the Ganges—one to Hajeepoor, and the other to Mokameh.

Bearing in mind that the object of Government is not to make the most perfect system of railway communication, but to provide, at the lowest cost, additional transport power sufficient to be a substantial advantage in time of dearth, it is obvious that only one such line can be undertaken, and therefore, that choice must be made between them; moreover, the line selected should, if possible, serve Mozufferpoor as well as Durbungha without a branch.

28. The condition of the temporary line which was laid down from Chumpta Ghat to Durbungha last spring is not described in the papers which have been as yet received, but it may materially affect the decision upon this question. Materials have been collected, of which use should be made as far as possible, and some portion of the permanent way may also be made available. [illegible] weighed carefully the relative merits of the crossings over the Ganges. The reports of the crossing from Patna to Bunker Ghat were unsatisfactory. The arrangements proposed for working the crossing from Patna to Hajeepoor have not yet been described, but both their efficiency and their cost must be taken into consideration. It is stated that the crossing at Makhameh is favourably situated.

30. Durbungha and Mozufferpoor must obviously first be reached before the railway is pushed on into Chumparun on the one hand, or to Seetamurhee and S[illegible] on the other. [illegible] difficulties are anticipated in eventually continuing the line from Mozufferpoor to Motibarree, Segowlee, and Bettiah, and from Durbungha to Seetamurhee. It is premature, however, to discuss any plans for the extension of railways beyond Mozufferpoor and Durbungha. If these towns had been connected by a railway with the Ganges last year, there is every reason to believe that, instead of Government having been obliged to take the exceptional course of purchasing and conveying supplies of food in large quantities to North Tirhoot and Chumparun, supplies would have been taken by the trade to Mozufferpoor and Durbungha, and thence distributed without the interposition of Government. It must be recollected that experience has proved that Tirhoot possesses extraordinary transport power in bullock-carts, and that a large sum has been expended during the recent period of scarcity upon constructing and improving the roads throughout the whole country, which must have facilitated the means of communication.

31. It appears, therefore, that the whole available staff should be employed at once in thoroughly working out surveys and estimates for the best lines to connect Mozufferpoor and Durbungha with the Ganges at one point, having regard entirely to the selection of the lines which can be constructed and worked at the least cost. All the works, and especially the stations, should be as simple and inexpensive as possible, and the officers of the railway department should be put upon their mettle to design the cheapest railway that has yet been made in India, both as regards construction and working.

32. The proposed line of railway from Hajeepoor to Chupra, and through Sarun, requires further consideration before even a provisional sanction can be given to it, or detailed surveys taken in hand. Situated as Sarun is with reference to the Gogra, the Ganges and the Gunduk, it is not evident that the district can suffer from want of supplies owing to a deficiency in the means of communication with other food producing districts, and it must be recollected that this, for the time at any rate, is the only ground which would justify the cost of constructing a railway in Sarun. The necessity, moreover, in any case, of bridging the Gunduk river for the purpose of connecting the Sarun and Tirhoot railway systems is not apparent.

33. The works of irrigation proposed will now be considered.

34. The only scheme which is submitted in a form which enables an opinion to be expressed upon its merits, is the weir across the River Gunduk at Butsura, and the canals leading from it eastward to the River Kumla, and southward to Mozufferpoor and Hajeepoor.

35. Schemes of irrigation from the Gunduk have been previously under consideration.

In the winter of 1858, Captain Jeffreys, R. E., prepared a scheme which was approved by Colonel Rundall, R. E., then Chief Engineer of Bengal, by which a weir was to be thrown across the Gunduk at Domurrea, and canals conducted for irrigation and navigation through Sarun and South Tirhoot; this scheme was estimated by Colonel Rundall to cost £1,385,000 (138½ lakhs), and was calculated to irrigate 217,585 acres in Sarun, and [illegible]2,792 acres in Tirhoot; 870,000 in all.

In 1870-71, "a large project" to quote from Mr. Bernard's letter of the 8th of November 1873, "for taking out an Irrigation and Navigation canal from the Upper Gunduk, was very carefully elaborated by Mr. Stoney, C.E.; it was to cost £1,075,000 (107½ lakhs), to command 559,000 acres, and to possess an inexhaustible supply of water." This plan did not extend to Sarun, but ended at the Bagmuttee River to the East, and Mozufferpoor to the South.

In February of this year, the Government of Bengal requested the Government of India to give provisional sanction to the commencement of the works on a portion of Mr. Stoney's scheme as a relief work.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gulliver, R. E., in a report [illegible] which was then transmitted, contemplated the construction of an inundation canal from the Gunduk at Butsura to the River Bagmuttee at a cost of £265,000 (26½ lakhs).

Provisional sanction was given as requested, but it is understood that no work of any importance has been taken in hand.

36. The proposal now made is much more expensive than any of these which have preceded it. The system of canals which has been described in the early part of this resolution is estimated to cost £3,200,000, (320 lakhs) and to irrigate 824,000 acres. Colonel Gulliver has given reasons for abandoning the idea of inundation canals, and recommends the construction of a weir across the Gunduk, the estimated cost of which alone is more than £400,000.

It is necessary to eliminate from consideration the southern portion of the projected scheme of canals. It would not protect the country which is most exposed to danger from the failure of the crops, and it would be obviously unnecessary to provide a navigable canal between Mozufferpoor and Hajeepoor, if those two places are to be connected by railway.

The project must, therefore, be considered with reference to the high level canal only; and it is evident, without going into details, that the cost of the work so limited would be out of proportion to the advantages expected to be realised—that anything approaching to a remunerative return for the outlay would be hopeless—that it is quite possible that such a work would involve the necessity of a complete system of drainage—and that rather than embark in such a project, it would be better to abandon altogether the idea of providing irrigation for that portion of the country, and to give a greater immediate extension to railways

37. Further consideration, therefore, of the particular scheme now put forward must be decisively abandoned.

38. This conclusion, however, by no means involves the abandonment of all attempts to provide irrigation for North Behar. Even if the proposed high-level canal were to be constructed, it would not benefit a large portion of the country which most requires protection. It has, moreover, been pointed out that other schemes of irrigation from the Gunduk have been proposed at a much less cost.

39. Attention has hitherto been directed too exclusively to the elaboration of a grand scheme of irrigation on the scale of the works in Orissa, and others of the same class. It has, however, as yet been by no means proved that such works are best suited to meet the requirements of the country with which we have to deal, while they are open to the serious objections of being very costly, and slow of completion.

40. The instructions originally issued by Colonel Rundall with respect to Irrigation Works for the benefit of the districts of Sarun, Chumparun and Tirhoot in March 1868, when the calamitous season of 1865-66 was fresh in the recollection of Government, contemplated not only an examination of the Gunduk, but of the numerous other rivers which flow through North Behar. Attention may, even now with advantage, be directed to the 25th and following paras. of those instructions, a copy of which is appended. Colonel Rundall appears to have relied upon other rivers for the protection of the north of Chumparun and of Tirhoot, and to have desired to utilize the Gunduk only for the southern portion of Tirhoot, a district, which, as has been before observed, seems to stand le[illegible] in need of protection th[illegible] The [illegible] suggested by Colonel [illegible] have not been made up to the present time, and there is but little information of a reliable character before Government with respect to schemes of irrigation, other than from the Gunduk.

41. In the Resolution of the Government of India of the 12th of February last, it was laid down that the system of irrigation for the purpose of meeting the most pressing wants of Sarun, Chumparun, Tirhoot and the northern parts of Bhaugulpoor and Mongbyr should be considered irrespective of navigation; and it was observed—

"That the almost unanimous testimony of local authorities is that Canal irrigation in Tirhoot and Sarun is not required in ordinary seasons. [illegible] in seasons of scarcity the want of irrigation, though by no means absent in the southern tracts, is principally felt in Northern Tirhoot and Chumparun. It is probable that a widespread system of irrigation, affording a large supply of water to the lower parts of the tract in question, would not for very many years be brought into general use. It seems, therefore, neither necessary nor expedient to lay out capital largely in constructing such a system, at least until the demand for water from less expensive works has shown that the people have learned to appreciate, and are likely to be willing to pay for it."

"The opportunity afforded by a detailed examination of the country for this project should be taken advantage of to ascertain the capabilities of the Bagmuttee, Kumla, and Muchee Rivers to aid in the supply of irrigation for the tract of country lying between the Bagmuttee on the west, and the Kosi on the east."

42. There has probably not been sufficient time to make thes enquiries. It appears, however, from the 9th para. of Colonel Gulliver's note, transmitted with his letter No. 327 I of the 19th of March last, that there is in his opinion every probability of utilizing various 'nullahs' in Sarun for the purpose of irrigation.

There is also every reason to suppose that irrigation to a considerable extent can be provided in connection with the embankments on both sides of the Gunduk.

It appears from the Lieutenant-Governor's Minute of the 30th July, para. 11, that certain small and inexpensive works on the streams which run into the Sikrana are recommended by the Civil Officers of Chumparun for the protection of Ramnugger which is the most exposed part of that district.

It was stated in 1866, that if the hill streams which runs through the north and east of Chumparun (the principal rice-producing districts) had been taken proper advantage of, the crops would have been saved.

It was also then stated that the Little Gunduk and the Bagmuttee might be used for irrigation.

In the last special narrative of the scarcity and relief operations in Northern Tirhoot, it appears that the Kumla is capable of affording considerable protection. The Bholan and the Tiljooga are also mentioned, and the general impression given from the report is that much might be done by means of proper management of supplies of water on the spot.

The Lieutenant-Governor has informed the Viceroy that minor schemes of irrigation may be constructed, which will suffice to protect a considerable portion of Mudhobani.

43. No time should be lost in dividing the country into districts, and allotting a sufficient staff of Officers to each, who should investigate the local resources in regard to irrigation.

In making these investigations particular attention should be directed to the time when the water is required in order to save the rice crop when the rain fails and the capacity of the rivers at that season.

44. The Government of India has noticed upon several occasions a mistaken idea, which appears to prevail that, when the necessity of irrigation works has been determined, the subject is one which is transferred to the officers of the Public Works Department alone. The Government of India trusts that no such error will be committed in the present instance. The Civil officers, whose duty it has been to watch the condition of the country during the period of drought have had peculiar advantages in ascertaining the particular circumstances of each tract, and should be freely consulted, both as to the points of greatest danger, and the applicability of local supplies of water.

Care should be taken also to take into council, before any detailed schemes are proposed, the Zemindars and others interested in the land, for whose benefit the works are intended, and without whose cordial co-operation it is very improbable that they will prove successful.

45. These enquiries must take some time [illegible] but in the opinion of the Government, it will be well spent if the works finally decided upon are moderate in cost, reasonable in extent, and well calculated to meet the objects in view.

46. Although attention has been prominently directed to North Behar, owing to the recent calamity, it must not be forgotten that many works of irrigation and communication are called for in other parts of India, and that the resources of the State are necessarily limited. It should be the object of the officers, who will be employed upon the detailed surveys, to pay special attention to economy in their proposals; they must look to increasing the well deserved reputation which the Irrigation Engineers of the Government of India have obtained, not in this instance by elaborating grand or expensive schemes, but by utilizing to the best advantage, and at the least cost, the resources of a poor country for purposes of Irrigation.

47. To resume, the orders which are contained in this Resolution, are as follows:—

Surveys and estimates will be made with the view of commencing, without delay, the cheapest possible class of railway to connect Durbungha and Mozufferpoor with the Ganges at one point.

Surveys will be undertaken with the view—

(1) of proposing inundation canals from the Gunduk in Sarun and Chumparun, in the first instance, in connection with the embankments already under construction.
(2) of the construction of minor irrigation works in Ramnugger,
(3) of the same in Mudhobani and
(4) of minor works in any other districts recently affected by the drought, which may be selected by the Lieutenant-Governor as being most exposed to future danger, and where there are the greatest facilities for irrigation.

The reports should be submitted from time to time for the consideration and orders of Government.

48. His Excellency in Council has read with great satisfaction a Minute recorded by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces on the 11th of September last, which entirely represents the views entertained by the Government of India on the subject, and shows that His Honour is taking the necessary steps for an examination of a portion of the North-Western Provinces on the principles laid down in this Resolution.

49. A copy of this Resolution should be transmitted to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, who should be requested to report whether the scarcity in Gonda and elsewhere points to the necessity of similar surveys being put in hand in any parts of the Provinces of Oudh.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be sent to the Government of Bengal, and the North Western Provinces, in the General and Irrigation Departments, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh and the Director of State Railways, for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India.

C. H. DICKENS, Colonel, R. A.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

## TO WHIST PLAYERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"O. C." is informed that "to score honours is not sufficient [illegible] before the [illegible] deal is turned up. If so claimed [illegible] scored at any time during the game. If honours are not claimed before the trump card of the next deal is turned up, they cannot be scored."

Bombay, 8th October. A KHOJA.

## SCOTCH EURASIANISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is an article in the *English Mail* of October the 9th, anent "Eurasians at Home." I cannot conceive what could have affected the spleen of the writer of the said article, but from the spirit in which it is conceived and written, I am inclined to think that he must have been kicked out of the house of some Eurasian of Scotch descent brought up and educated in Scotland.—Yours, &c. J. A. C.

## AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With regard to your report regarding the death of Mr. James Manning at my hotel, I beg to inform you that he was not a lodger at my house as you stated in your paper. As a proof of the esteem in which the deceased was held, I may say that his body was borne to the grave by the officers of his ship. The ambiguous manner in which your reporter couched his language would lead people to believe that the house was notorious for intemperance. The house is not frequented by seamen. I think, in justice to the deceased and myself, you will insert the above.—Yours, &c.

M. CONNELL.

## THE APPLICATION FOR THE WRIT OF MANDAMUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If right-minded but dubious men, not fully acquainted with the character of the natives of India, needed convincing evidence of the fact that an English Court of Justice, presided over by a native, educated in English, but, beyond this, having no association or sympathy whatever with English habits and morals, is, in respect to equity, a very little raised above a court with similar powers in one of the Native States,—such, for instance, as Baroda,—they might go no further than read the report of proceedings which took place in the High Court in re Vastaram Tribhowundass v. The Senior Magistrate of Police, Bombay. Here we find an apparently caste-persecuted man arraigned on a serious charge, supported by a wordy and loose "Information," and then remanded to jail without the slightest attempt being made at examination in court or to confront him with his accuser. 'Tis true that it may be argued, with some show of reason, that the accused *surrendered* himself and thus did away with the usual formality of *identification*, and perhaps on this account the learned counsel for the applicant for the rule *nisi* did not press for notice of this omission; but it reflects seriously on the Magistrate directly concerned with the trial of Vastaram, and we know that, not long ago, for the omission of quite a trivial legal formality a Magistrate of Police was served with a writ of *Mandamus*, which resulted in a speedy liberation of the prisoner who had been sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. I have reason to believe that though this is the first irregularity of its kind brought to light, it is not the first which has occurred in the Court of Mr. Nana Morojee, the 3rd Magistrate of Police. It is but right and straightforward—I will even say absolutely necessary—that "certain reasons," whatever they are, should be noted down in the Magistrate's record of proceedings, and when these words merely are mouthed to justify the imprisonment or legal restraint of an accused person, it is not in the least surprising if the public are held to form the worst conjectures as to the perpetration of injustice in certain departments of the Police Court.—I am, &c.

FIAT JUSTICIA.

## FALSE CERTIFICATES OF CHARACTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some time ago I noticed a letter in your paper suggesting that the Bombay servants ought to be under the control of the police; that their names should be registered and precautions taken respecting false characters. Seeing the example set in almost all Continental towns, there ought to be no difficulty in finding a way to establish a supervision that would relieve the public from the present intolerable state of things connected with Portuguese and other servants. At present they are free to produce false characters, to leave at a moment's notice although engaged by the month (because one must catch a hare before you can dress him) and to carry on any amount of fraud and wickedness that they feel disposed. If a master gives them just chastisement he is liable to be brought up for assault, to be fined, and told he must not take the law into his own hands. If he tries the law he finds himself in a sea of bother which he is thankful to be clear of, and gets a lesson that the game does not pay for the candle.

At the beginning of the year we engaged a butler who, who amongst other most satisfactory characters, produced one of a person we know (now in England) of 16 years' service. We thought we had found a treasure; but behold when he had been a fortnight in the house, he began to help himself to our property, was detected, and after a lot of bother we got him imprisoned and fined. That was satisfactory so far; but the result has been a source of great discomfort. Within three weeks we have had two cooks come and go, giving by way of excuse that their club would not allow them to stay, because we had had a man punished for theft. The last man left taking two rupees with him, but what redress is there

Now if clubs have the power to inconvenience us in this way and to exercise this zoolum, why cannot every man who belongs to a servants' club be known by name and number to the police. Seeing how many Caitan de Souzas there are, it would seem there is not much in a name, and a number would be necessary; then if a man stole or left at a moment's notice a master would have redress. More clever heads than mine might decide on a method of putting a stop to false characters.

Things get worse and worse every year, servants are more independent of course as wages grow higher. The aim of their lives is to rob as much as they can to get sooner home to their country. There is nothing in their dispositions that one can appeal to but avarice. It is only those who wink at their servants' roguery and pay any extortion they are asked who are allowed a peaceful household. Surely it is time some check is put on them. Many and loud have been the complaints, but very little has been done to remedy the evil.

9th October. F. F.

## A PLEA FOR THE GAEKWAR AND MR. DADABHOY NOWROJEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—*Qui s'excuse s'accuse*, and after reading the remarkable letter of "Sheriffahs" one cannot wonder that his first sentence should plead the accomplished fact of Mr. Dadabhai being the Dewan-elect of the Gaekwar as an excuse not only for a review of Mr. Dadabhai's connection with the Baroda State, but for a [illegible] of the thousand and one iniquities with which the old regime has been charged. Writing such as this was all very good and useful too when that regime stood its trial before the public bar; but now that sentence has been passed, should the prosecuting counsel indulge yet in another philippic? Is it necessary still to excite the public mind? Is it politic that the Prince should never be allowed to forget the past and be constantly told that do what he will, reform as he may, bad is bad for evermore? There is another accomplished fact which "Sheriffahs" must remember, Mulha[illegible] Gaekwar is yet ruler of Baroda and has been allowed a *fair trial* by the paramount power. Can the trial be a fair one, if, to the end of the period the public mind is to be prejudiced by reviews such as these?

"Sheriffahs" says that the Gaekwar has not as yet dismissed his old and corrupt Durbarees; and in another place he speaks of "a host of condemned Durbarees as responsible officers." By condemned, it is to be presumed he means those condemned by the Government of India. Will "Sheriffahs" name these Durbarees and the responsible offices they hold? We will venture to give his statement an emphatic and absolute contradiction. Not one of these men is now in office either in name or in reality, and "Sheriffahs" is only trifling with the public when he makes the above assertion. He says that Mr. Dadabhai is parleying with the old Durbarees out of gratitude for their taking him to Baroda, and insinuates that he continues as nominal Dewan to shield these corrupt Durbarees. Every one with a proper sense of honour must feel that this is a grave accusation and one that should not be lightly made. If it means anything, it means that Mr. Dadabhai is an accomplice with the Gaekwar in trying to deceive the Paramount Power. It is true that Nana Khanvilker is now Pratinidhee, but it is not true that Mr. Dadabhai has to work under him. "Sheriffahs" has so much knowledge of recent Baroda politics that he ought to know that Khanvilker is Pratinidhee with the consent, if not with the approval, of Government. The office is strictly honorary and carries with it no [illegible] in the administration of the State. There is no truth in the assertion that the old Durbarees took Mr. Dadabhai to Baroda. There is then no natural claim for gratitude and no cause for parleying. Mr. Dadabhai's name and prestige alone, and the extraordinary difficulties of Baroda, conspired to gain him the position he now holds. We have heard, and we know, that the Durbarees to a man have been against him all along. In office formerly, and out of office now, they have been intriguing for his overthrow. To talk then of Mr. Dadabhai's parleying with such men and shielding them is to attack his honour and to hurt his feelings.

So much for the personal part of this correspondence. "Sheriffahs" complains that Mr. Dadabhai has not as yet inaugurated any distinct or vigorous policy, and prophesies Mr. Dadabhai's failure because he is employing half measures only. No doubt, Mr. Dadabhai has not [illegible] of the old regime and turned out at once all officials, high and low, worthy and unworthy. He has not as yet banished all the old officials from Baroda or put his spies in all directions to see that none of them gets at the Maharaja's ears. He has not summarily reduced the jummabundee 50 per cent. and out of an impoverished exchequer satisfied all claims and redressed all grievances. He has not laid low at a stroke those whom "Sheriffahs" calls "the new and rising minions of the Court." He has not interfered with domestic affairs—turned out H. H.'s mistresses or reduced the allowances of his queens. These things would no doubt indicate a distinct and vigorous policy, and for not doing them Mr. Dadabhai is certainly liable to all the chastisement that politicians of the school of "Sheriffahs" can inflict. What Mr. Dadabhai has done has been to introduce gradually, though irresistibly, the reign of truth and justice and law. He has stopped the *Nuzzerana* system "which," says "Sheriffahs" "was alone sufficient to undermine all justice and equity in the raj." He has stopped the "zooloom, vagaries, and rapacities" of the officials by publicly trying and punishing those who were proved guilty of them. He has done something for the ryots by reducing the jummabundee in Nowsaree 25 per cent., and we hear that instructions are given to reduce the jummabundee in the northern mahals from 12 to 25 per cent. No doubt this is very little compared to what yet remains to be done. But we must remember what a terrible legacy years of misrule have bequeathed to the new Dewan, and that as yet he has not had all the assistance he has asked for.

"Sheriffahs" is, we believe, right in saying that the credit of the proclamations is due to the Resident and to Government. The settlement of the award and allowance to a lady of the Gaekwar family is also due to the gallant Colonel; but we must take leave to doubt the wisdom of a policy which, yielding no doubt to noble impulses, interferes too minutely with the domestic affairs of a Prince, and that without regard to the customs and prejudices of his race and religion. We believe that six months ago the Resident had proposed, with regard to the same lady, certain terms to which on Mr. Dadabhai's advice the Gaekwar had consented. But that lady or her advisers were not satisfied with anything short of her leaving Baroda. She and they have now attained their object in spite of the remonstrances of her own brother. It was arranged that she should go to Sattara, but we hear that she is now in Broach accompanied by a man who was turned out of Baroda some years ago.

No one can deny that Colonel Phayre has done to the people of Baroda an immense service. The task which yet remains to be done—to crown the edifice—is of a different material from the task already performed. To denounce and expose grievances is one thing; to remedy them is another. The ablest advocate is not always the best of judges, nor the most popular tribune the most successful of statesmen. Hitherto Colonel Phayre has been an advocate for the Sirdars—a sort of *tribunus plebis* for the oppressed ryots. He is now removed to another and a more difficult but a nobler sphere of action. It will require all a statesman's sagacity and prudence, and all a judge's equanimity and skill to smooth all differences, reconcile conflicting interests, and by judicious compromises restore that confidence between the ruler and the ruled, without which no lasting benefit can accrue to any State. There is no well-wisher of native states but must wish the gallant Colonel and the new Dewan God-speed in this mighty task.

PERSIANUS.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the Largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "TAYLOR Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. [illegible] delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only, by storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

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on 18 June, 2017

# BOMBAY.

THEFT.—One Mochooradass Kutchera, a resident of Shamjee Heessjee Street, reported the theft of two silver vessels of the value of Rs. 120. Complainant suspects a Hindoo mendicant who paid him a visit a few days ago.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.—A certain Mahomed Rahimtoolah reported to the police the theft from his residence at Shaik Alli Junjeekur Street of numerous pieces of wearing apparel and a quantity of jewelery of the aggregate value of Rs. 550.

WEEKLY RETURN OF PRISONERS IN THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—During the week ending 12th October last, the total number of prisoners in the House of Correction amounted to 382. Of these 43 were European and 323 native criminals, together with 16 vagrants.

A VAGRANT.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court one Thomas Thingsey, a European, was charged before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee with being a vagrant and wandering about without visible means of support. His worship ordered him to be removed to the Workhouse.

A CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Sunday last at Jugjeewun Keeka Street on view of the body of one Yennoo, a young Hindoo woman, who died from injuries caused by a heavy beam having fallen upon her legs. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FOUND DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at Lower Mahim on view of the body of one Fuljee Nursoo, whose body was discovered that morning floating in a tank in that locality. Verdict.—That death was caused by accidental drowning in a tank.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT TO MR. JAMES MANNING.—In our report of the death of Mr. Manning, which appeared in Friday's paper, it was stated that he was of notoriously drunken habits. We are assured, however, that this was not the case, as Mr. Manning was respected for sobriety as a rule. We have seen certificates from ships' officers under whom he had served, and they all bear testimony to Mr. Manning's ability as a good seaman, and, what is more to the point, to his steadiness and sobriety.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobee Talao, was 4,020. Of these 1,335 were new admissions, consisting of 598 Hindoos, 427 Parsees, 228 Mussulmans, 79 Christians, and 3 of other castes. The daily average attendance was 154·61. The following prevailing diseases were registered, viz.:—Intermittent and remittent fevers 410; diseases of the stomach and bowels, including diarrhœa and dysentery, 229; diseases of the air-passages 226; catarrh, 80; whooping-cough 22; measles 5; and mumps 5.

THE EXTRADITION CASE.—Yesterday afternoon the prisoner Max Hertel, who stands charged with having embezzled at Dresden a sum of 5,000 thalers, was made over by the order of Government to the German authorities, and under the care of Mr. Robert Love King left by the Austro-Hungarian s. s. Memfi for Trieste. The property found upon the person of the culprit at the time of his arrest, consisting of a little over 1,000 thalers, together with a silver watch and gold chain which had been temporarily deposited with the police authorities, were also delivered up at the same time.

THEFT FROM THE PERSON OF A CHILD.—One [illegible] Mahomed was yesterday charged before Mr. Cooper at the Fort Police Court by a certain Jumma Sulliman with stealing from the person of his son, a young lad named Ahmed Abdoola, a silver anklet valued twelve annas. It appeared that the prosecutor had sent his son out on an errand, and a few minutes after heard the boy shouting "Stop thief." He (prosecutor) immediately ran out and saw the prisoner running down the street and on his way drop the anklet, which was picked up by a passer-by and identified by the prosecutor as the property of his son. His Worship convicted and sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment with hard labour for two months.

THEFT FROM THE P. AND O. S. S. LOMBARDY.—One Hajee Peer Mahomed was yesterday charged before Mr. Cooper at the Fort Police Court with the theft of a piece of embroidered cloth valued at Rs. 5, the property of the captain. Mr. Turton, the third officer of the vessel, deposed that he observed the accused on Sunday last attempting to leave the vessel with a bundle in his hand, and upon being questioned as to what it contained, the prisoner denied that there was anything in it. Mr. Turton, however searched the bundle and found the embroidered cloth. His Worship convicted and sentenced the defendant to a month's rigorous imprisonment. Another Mahomedan was also convicted of having stolen articles of clothing and a pair of boots, the property of the captain of the same vessel, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—The following information was yesterday laid before the Senior Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, by Mr William Spencer Login of the Paper Currency Office:—I am assistant to the Commissioner of Paper Currency, and reside in the Fort. I had lately in my employ as a butler one Mahomed. In April last I gave him Rs. 30 for the purpose of paying some grass and grain bills, and several other sums to pay my dhobie and others to whom money was due by me. I heard on Monday last that the bills above referred to had not been paid. I then asked him why he had not paid the bills, and what he had done with the money. He said he had paid some of the bills, but not all. In consequence of information received by me I have reason to believe that he has not paid any of the bills on account of which I gave him money, and that he has misappropriated the money to his own use. He has now absented himself, and I have not seen him since Tuesday last, neither has he as yet attempted to account for the money entrusted to him. I charge him with criminal breach of trust in respect of the said money, and pray that a warrant may issue for his apprehension and that he may be dealt with according to law. His Worship granted the application.

## ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. LOMBARDY, Captain E. M. Gillson, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal with English mail and the following additional passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Homfray & three children
Mr G Sassoon
Mr Evan Jones
Mr E McCarthy
Mr H Thomas
Mr C Black
Mr H Vye
Mr E Pratt
Surgeon Saunders
Mr T A Doyle
Lieutenant Dunn
Mr E M Morey

## BOMBAY HACK-BUGGIES.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has addressed the following letter to the Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 8th October 1874.

SIR,—I am aware that you are at present engaged in the preparation of your Budget for 1875, and I think this a fitting opportunity to strongly urge upon you the expediency of including in your estimate of expenses a sum of money for the purpose of offering prizes (by advertisement in the newspapers) for models and full-sized vehicles best suited as hack conveyances for Bombay.

2. It is unnecessary for me to say that the present hack buggy of Bombay is a most unsuited and unpleasant public vehicle, and one which the higher classes of Europeans and natives will never avail themselves of unless obliged to do so.

3. With the many improvements which are from time to time taking place in Bombay, and the numerous additional advantages afforded to the public, particularly in the matter of improved locomotion by means of tramway cars and local trains, the public conveyances appear to have remained almost unchanged, and the wretched hack buggy of to-day seems to be the very same as ran on the roads of Bombay certainly a quarter of a century back.

4. Efforts have repeatedly been made for the introduction of an improved public conveyance, but the owners of the hack buggies have hitherto successfully opposed them; still there seems to me no reason why the opposition may not be overcome, and Bombay have as good a public vehicle on its streets as any other eastern city.

5. But to accomplish this the unaided exertions of the police are insufficient, and I must seek your co-operation which I feel sure will be heartily accorded.

6. As already stated, constant efforts have been made by me and my predecessors to introduce an improved hack conveyance in this city: the last active attempt was made about four or five years ago, when all the principal buggy-owners were got together, and informed that out of upwards of 500 buggies then plying on the streets, about 200 of the worst should be substituted by light four wheeled conveyances, such as shigrams or small barouches, and as an inducement to them to obtain and run such a better class of conveyance, I raised the tariff in four-wheeled conveyances equal to a fare and a half paid to two-wheeled vehicles—that is to say, where the fare for a buggy was four annas, the four-wheeled conveyance was permitted to charge six annas.

7. The buggies were accordingly all inspected, and as found unfit their numbers were removed and licenses withdrawn. This was carried on gradually till about 200 of the worst buggies were taken off the streets, but the proposed four-wheeled conveyances did not come forward to supply their places—the buggywallas either had not the means to procure such vehicles, or the measure did not find favour with them—they daily besieged my office with piteous representations that they and their families were starving in consequence of their buggies having been rejected and the licenses withheld.

8. But this was not the most serious difficulty the police had to contend with; [illegible] number of buggies taken off the streets increased, so the public began to be inconvenienced, and the complaints at last became so numerous and loud for the want of hack conveyances that there was no help for it but to re-license the rejected buggies.

9. I have troubled you with this explanation in order that you may properly understand the position and obstacles which surround the introduction of a change of hack vehicle for Bombay.

10. There are two ways occur to me in which these obstacles may be overcome—one would be, the formation of a company similar to the Omnibus Company, which for many years, and until the introduction of the Tramway Cars was so successfully worked and proved such a boon to the public. If enterprising capitalists could in like manner be induced to form a company, and put 200 or 300 suitable hack conveyances on the roads, there seems to me no reason why such a venture should not prove at any rate as successful as the omnibuses, and the company secure a fair return for their investment.

11. The other, and perhaps the most feasible plan will be to induce in every possible way, the present buggy-owners to discard the buggy, and replace it by a better and more suitable conveyance. As, however, with few exceptions, I believe the buggy-owners to be poor and without capital, it would be necessary, with any reasonable hope of securing the object in view, to treat them liberally and with every consideration.

12. The hack conveyance owners under the provisions of Act II. of 1865 paid wheel-tax equal to one-half only of the sum charged to all other conveyance owners, but under the present Municipal Act, and by decisions of the Corporation, the wheel and horse-tax for hack conveyances has been raised, and they now pay tax at the same rate as all other inhabitants, or double the sum paid under the repealed Act.

13. I would therefore suggest that having, by the offer of liberal prizes, obtained the best design for hack vehicle, inducement be then held out to the present buggy owners and others to make up similar conveyances by the offer to raise the tariff, and to exempt them a portion of their annual wheel-tax for such period as might appear sufficient to reimburse them for their outlay.

14. In offering prizes for designs of the best style of public conveyances, I think it should be stipulated that the vehicle be a two-wheeled one, and so light as to be easily drawn by the class of horse most easily procured in Bombay, viz., the Arab, Persian and Deccan galloway, about fourteen hands and under in height. The addition weight and tear of a four-wheeled conveyance, and the expense of procuring and keeping up large horses, would render a high scale of tariff necessary, which, in a public conveyance it should obviously be a material object to keep as low as possible.

15. One of the main points which should be observed, too, in designing a public vehicle is, the separating the driver from the passengers, as it is in this particular that the present buggy is so unsuitable, and precludes it from being more useful to the higher classes of the people, who naturally will not select to sit alongside of a dirty, half-naked buggywalla, unless compelled by necessity to do so.

16. [illegible] tramway cars will no doubt reduce to some extent the want which has existed for the cheap and inferior description of hack conveyance, there will still remain the same large demand for the superior class of vehicle which Bombay does not at present supply, and for the want of which the public, and particularly travellers, are at the mercy of a certain number of livery stable-keepers who provide a most inferior and any thing but respectable conveyance on extortionate terms.

17. The subject of introducing a good hack vehicle in Bombay is one of much interest to the public; but as already explained, the desired change cannot be brought about by the unaided efforts of the police, and therefore I have deemed it expedient to represent the matter in all its bearings for your consideration, and for such action as you may consider best calculated to secure the important object in view.—I have, &c.,

(Signed). F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

## INDIAN NEWS.

THE Central Famine Relief Committee have granted a sum of Rs. 1,000 to Mrs. McCleery, who was left destitute, with three young children, by the sudden death from sunstroke of her husband Mr. W. McCleery, when employed at Howrah in supervising the construction of the sheds for the storage of Government grain for relief purposes at Howrah. This, we think, is a very fair disposition of surplus funds.

SENTENCE OF DEATH REVERSED.—A woman was sentenced by the Session Judge of Hyderabad, at the last sessions held there, to undergo the extreme penalty of the law for murder. The case was sent for confirmation to the Sudder Court, which reversed the conviction and ordered the prisoner to be discharged. The woman was not assisted by counsel, the case having been sent up and reviewed in the ordinary way.

MADAME DEPLACE'S BENEFIT.—This "event" came off on Monday night at Lewis's Theatre, and was a brilliant success. Every seat in the theatre was filled, and many people were unable to get chairs. The audience was exceedingly enthusiastic, and Madame Deplace received a perfect ovation, and was repeatedly applauded throughout the evening. There was quite a shower of bouquets bestowed on the talented *bénéficiaire*, who, at the end, most gracefully came forward, and handed one of these bouquets to Herr Mack, the Director of the Orchestra.—*Englishman.*

A LUSUS NATURÆ.—We learn from Malabar that at a village called Kunamkolum, a Nair female gave birth on the 2nd instant to a female child, "with a head of the size of a large cocoanut, of course quite out of proportion to the body, while the limbs, on the other hand, were wretchedly small and thin, and the wonder is, the child is living, and with its growth bids fair to have a monster head." The Nair parents would appear to be making a fortune of this *lusus naturæ*, demanding a fee of half an anna from every person who comes to see this object of wonder. Crowds would appear to be flocking day and night to the Nair woman's house.—*Madras Athenæum.*

COFFEE CROP IN TRAVANCORE.—A friend writes from South Travancore:—Crops will be short again—not 20,000 cwts. for the district, from about 4,000 acres in bearing. There is not more than 6,500 acres under cultivation in the South and about 2,500 in the North. This is all besides [illegible] and Peermede. There are about 25,000 acres taken up already, besides what will be sold next month. The leaf disease is very bad and is playing sad havoc with the crops. The bean is also very small this year. We have been picking for the last month and I believe the first shipment will be made by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer calling at Colachel on the 9th. This steamer takes over a buoy from Colombo for the sunken rocks. The s.s. Patna touched off the port last December. Government are, I believe, placing the buoy.—*Madras Athenæum.*

BOARD OF REVENUE N. W. PROVINCES.—We believe that it is in contemplation, ere long, to remodel the office of the Board of Revenue of these Provinces. Abler and better paid clerks will be enlisted, as it has been found that the present incumbents can with difficulty grapple with, and get through, the very large increase of work that has fallen upon them of late. The establishment, as at present organised, could, however, be no doubt materially improved, if each man were made to do his own work, instead of drawing the salary of one appointment and performing the duties of another. Scarcely one of the clerks in the office draws the legitimate salary of the appointment he holds. This is an evil which crept in almost imperceptibly years ago, and has been countenanced up to the present time, but great reforms are anticipated.—*Pioneer.*

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Indian Daily News* from Purneah under date 20th instant:—"It has been raining continually the whole of last month. We have scarcely had a day without rain, and there was a *Jhuksa* from the 23rd to the 26th September.—About the best *Aghoney* crop that the district has had for many years is now on the ground, but all depends on the rains of October and November.—The Mahanudda is at its highest, as also the Panar, Sowra, Chota Kooree, and Kunkie.—Two iron bridges between this and Dengra Ghaut have been washed away by the floods, and all the other iron and wooden bridges have been weakened.—A man was hung for murder on the 19th September; he killed a man for the sake of 14 rupees, which the deceased had about him, but just as he (the murderer) had killed him, two of his victim's friends came to see him, and so the murderer was caught red-handed.—A good many D. P. W. officers have arrived.—All relief works have been closed; the D. P. W. road works alone remain.—The Magistrate of Purneah has gone to Darjeeling on leave for two months.—The Tirhoot ponies have not yet come, and I don't think they will ever come."

THE MADRAS TRAMWAY COMPANY.—The Tramway Company, for the last three Saturdays, have done, what in commercial parlance is termed, a roaring business. On these days, a festival was held in Triplicane which attracted thousands of people. The cars starting from the Goojely Bazaar were crowded with passengers, but crowded, we must add, in some cases, to excess. There was hardly standing room in the cars, for many of the passengers unable to procure seats were obliged to stand during their journey to a sacred shrine of Triplicane. This fact must have been very gratifying to the Company, then, no individual or company or association ought to "make haste to grow rich" at the expense of dumb animals. The spectacle of two horses dragging a car filled with forty or fifty people is scarcely compatible with the disposition that leads the righteous man to be merciful to his beast. There ought to be a fixed limit to the number of passengers taken, and, in the long run, the Company will find that a strict adherence to the principle of not overtasking their horses will pay better than the system adopted on the occasions referred to.—*Madras Times.*

THE Lahore paper hears of "an event" that was arranged to come off at that station, and on which lots of money had been put, before the authorities got wind of the matter and prevented its being pulled off. A gentleman, well known in Sporting circles, laid a wager that he would drive an ekka from Jullunder to Umballa, a distance of 100 miles, in twenty-four hours including the crossing of the Sutlej, the same horse to go the whole distance, and the wager not to be considered won, unless the horse was alive at the end of seven days. The wise ones said he would win easily, but there were not wanting, those who thinking the feat impossible, backed their own opinions accordingly. However, the station was balked of its excitement, and some gentlemen were prevented from turning an honest penny, for the Magistrate of the District interfered on behalf of the ekka horse, whose consent had not been previously obtained, and threatened to hold every one concerned guilty of cruelty to animals.

UNDER the beneficent and paternal rule of Lord Northbrook, says the Lahore journal, much solicitude has been shown for the welfare of the millions of India; but nothing has impressed us so much as the efforts which have been, and are being made to protect the population of this great Empire from the ravages of wild beasts and venomous reptiles. Tiger slayers have been appointed in some Presidencies, and vermin-asphixiators have, regardless of expense, been imported into others. In the matter of snakes, however, it appears that the only real remedy is to educate the people so far, as to enable them to distinguish between those which are, and those which are not, harmless. It has accordingly been decided to distribute faithfully executed casts of the venomous species amongst the people at large. We have been favoured with a sight of the consignment which has been received for the Lahore District. Snakes of every conceivable color and form, moulded in clay and beautifully painted, may be found in the collection. Selected assortments of these lovely specimens are to be [illegible] Police Thanas.

## EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

### M. GUIZOT.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

(*Times*, Sept. 14.)

It must not be forgotten, however, that there was enough in the political circumstances in which Guizot had to make his way into power to intensify the harshness and haughtiness into which nature and education had moulded his character. At the time of his first appearance on the stage of the world, France had only gone through one Revolutionary experiment, and well-meaning men flattered themselves that it should be the last, as it had been the first. Revolution in 1789 had been inaugurated in the name of liberty, it had degenerated into anarchy; it had ended in tyranny. At the Restoration, in 1814, men hoped to reconcile Monarchy with liberty, and liberty with order. Like most of his contemporaries, Guizot was in quest of a Constitution; and, as he had given his attention to the free institutions of other countries, and especially of England, he fancied, as Sieyes had done before him, that he had exhausted the subject. He scarcely doubted that the practice of Constitutionalism would be as easy as its theory; and when he proceeded from his private study as a professor or a journalist, to take a place among the servants or among the opponents of the Government, he soon found he had to deal with men who were either too Conservative or too Liberal for him. During the whole of this period of struggle he laboured hard to lay out in his writings his own scheme of a Constitutional Government, and evinced great wonder and no little vexation at the difficulty he found in bringing other men's views to agree with his own. He was thus making the Procrustean bed in which he was to lie when he attained the supreme power, and bound himself to doctrines which his pride would not allow him to disavow, and the application of which put his consistency to the severest test. He was a Constitutionalist, bent and bound to rule by a Parliamentary majority; but when a sufficiently strong Government party did not spontaneously arise he was not unwilling to lean on a fictitious and artificial one. Strictly upright and honourable as he himself was, he had no very elevated opinion of those who surrounded him. Like Sir Robert Walpole, he thought that "every man had his price," and, all engrossed with the importance of the end he had in view, he did not always scruple to attain it by the means upon which he fancied he could most safely and most readily depend. But power which is based on the corruption of partisans must equally rely on the repression of adversaries. It seemed absolutely necessary to Guizot to establish a strong Government, for the events of 1830 had dispelled the illusions of 1815, and he conceived that the July Monarchy, which had risen on a Revolution might also fall by a Revolution. He was determined to provide against such a contingency at any price; and he shrank from no measures, however arbitrary, for which he could show even a bare shadow of legality. There was thus silence, and something like a grim order, and a complacent unanimity about him. But he gradually isolated both his Government and his Parliament. There ceased to be any mutual understanding between him and France, and he never perceived that by the very energy with which he contrived to overcome opposition, he allowed his adversaries no other redress than revolution. Not that the party struggle in France under Louis Philippe to any extent turned on matters of principle. Guizot and his *Juste Milieu*, or Conservative party, were not much more illiberal than Thiers and his *Tiers Parti*, or Left Centre. That "the King should reign and not govern" was the Thiers maxim and it did not greatly differ from that of Guizot, who held that the King should both reign and govern, subject, however, to the control of Ministerial responsibility. We have since seen Thiers both reigning and governing, equally irresponsible as a Sovereign and as a Minister. But Thiers was genial and versatile; active and impetuous; intensely and egotistically patriotic; and he in his early days encouraged those reminiscences of the Republic and Empire which were at the time rapidly reviving, and which Guizot was at the greatest pains to discountenance. Guizot was for "peace at any price;" Thiers was for national glory, and for the extension of the *prestige* of France all over the world. France had been at peace for a quarter of a century; no wonder the warlike Minister had the multitude with him. And when, in 1840, Guizot at last found himself in possession of undivided power, he was fettered by the popularity of such measures as the fortifications of Paris and the recovery of the ashes of Napoleon from St. Helena—measures which Thiers had initiated, and which hung like a stone round the neck of his successor. Guizot had [illegible] tist during his [illegible] his countrymen thought he had suffered [illegible] hoodwinked by our English [illegible] Foreign Office in the negotiations relative to the [illegible] Eastern Question, allowing the Treaty of July 15, 1840, to be stipulated and signed over his head. He was [illegible] unsuccessful in 1841—being then at the head [illegible] Foreign Affairs—in his management of the [illegible] that controversy, when the French, whose vindictive feelings towards England had at the time by no means abated, attributed to Lord Palmerston the saying that "he would make France go through the eye of a needle." It was in vain that the French land and sea forces distinguished themselves by signal achievements in the Marquesas, at Buenos Ayres, in the Chinese seas, and in other distant regions, and especially in Morocco, where they obtained one of their more brilliant than useful victories at Isly. In Europe, in his dealings with England and Russia, Guizot was accused of compromising and sacrificing French interests, now truckling to one power, now exposing himself to be browbeaten by another; and it was probably with [illegible] to out-manœuvre and to baffle England, that he plunged into the deep and foul mire of the Spanish Marriages of 1846. In these transactions both he and his Sovereign seemed utterly unmindful of what they owed to their character both for honesty and sagacity, and they sold their souls, as it were, to obtain a most chimerical advantage—an advantage depending on a variety of unrealizable conditions, and chiefly on the readiness for sacrifice of a young Queen the most unfitted by her temperament and by her education for the kind of self-immolation which was demanded of her. We, who look upon those disgraceful negotiations at so great a distance of time, find it difficult to understand the infatuation which brought the France of Louis Philippe to the verge of a war with England, for the sake of that Spain for which the France of Louis Napoleon committed itself to a war with Germany. But 28 years ago the means by which French intrigue hoped to "do away with the Pyrenees" and secure for a French Prince of the blood, the Duc de Montpensier, the inheritance of a Queen doomed to barrenness, aroused the horror and disgust of all men. However, it might be hailed in France itself as a diplomatic triumph, it damaged the Guizot Administration in the opinion of Europe beyond all hope of recovery; and if it did not actually lead to the fall of the July Monarchy, it at least deprived it of much of the sympathy which its fate would otherwise have called forth. We have seen lately with what abhorrence a loyal man like Baron Stockmar looked upon that "vile transactions," which, in his opinion, "brought about the general European catastrophe." The Baron was convinced that "without Guizot's conceit and arrogance, and without his ignorance of the world and of mankind, Louis Philippe would have died on the throne." An equal dislike seems, on Stockmar's evidence, to have been entertained for Guizot by the Emperor Nicholas of Russia. Independently of the Spanish Marriages, however, a variety of causes not wholly dependent upon Guizot, contributed to bring about the great cataclysm of 1848. The latter end of Louis Philippe's reign was saddened by a series of public and private calamities, foremost among which was the tragic death of the heir of the throne, the Duc d'Orleans, in 1842, which opened the prospects of a long minority and possibly of a disputed Regency before the nation's eyes. The collapse and panic arising from the bursting of the railway bubble at the same time caused the utmost distress among those middle classes on which the July Monarchy chiefly relied for support, and coincided with those difficulties of the Exchequer to which official corruption and malversation were supposed to have given rise. From all parts of France, and especially from the South and West, came the usual tidings of inundations, storms and other natural calamities, but which happened to fall in with popular riots put down with strong hand and not without too lavish an effusion of blood. In Paris disgust arose from the disgraceful revelations connected with the trial of Teste and Cubieres, and horror from the shocking murder of the daughter of Marshal Sebastiani by the Duc de Praslin, her husband. The horror was in this case deepened into strong indignation by the stratagem by which the murderer, supplied with poison by a friendly hand, was enabled to baffle public vengeance, the general impression being that the Court and Government had thus exempted a high-born criminal from that jurisdiction which should equally extend to all citizens. To these causes of internal discontent were added the symptoms of incipient foreign complications. The war of the Sonderbund (1846-7) was soon over in Switzerland, thanks to the promptness of the Federal Council, which, at the head of the Protestant and of the Liberal Catholic parties easily overpowered those champions of Jesuitism who relied on the support of France as well as of Austria and Sardinia. The elevation of Pope Pius occurred at this same epoch—June, 1846; the liberal measures which ushered in his Pontificate awakened sympathies both among Catholic and Protestant nations; and it was not without amazement that France saw the benevolent intentions of the Pontiff frustrated by the warning and forbidding attitude of the French Ambassador, Pellegrino Rossi, one of Guizot's early friends at Geneva, and an old patriot from the Roman States, who had fled his country under sentence of death many years before. It was alleged as a proof of the vacillating and false policy of the Guizot Government that this Envoy, who had been sent to Rome under Gregory XVI. to soften the harshness of the Vatican, and to dissociate it from Austrian interests, was now conspiring with Austria to cross the path of Gregory's successor in his schemes of reform, and to deter him from a course which was winning him the enthusiastic applause of his own subjects, as well as of all Italy and Europe. The Pope's Liberal policy, and a quarrel arising from the collision of material interests between Austria and Sardinia, breathed a new life into those Italian hearts which had so long struggled and suffered for what appeared a desperate cause, and, with the very earliest days of the eventful year 1848, the Two Sicilies and Lombardy were already in arms against the force which had so long and so often crushed them. The same restless spirit, the same national aspirations, stirred the Magyar and Sclavonic populations of Austria, and a longing for change was manifest both in the larger and the smaller States of Germany. That was the time in which a clear-sighted French statesman should have anticipated the movement which had become inevitable and by taking its lead, have endeavoured to give it a rational and practical turn. But Guizot had faith in nothing but senseless repression; and when the movement reached Paris under the by no means formidable appearance of a scheme for Reform Banquets, he had recourse to a second edition of Polignac's *Ordonnances*, and put his [illegible] too late, and the [illegible] all was instantly followed by the ruin of [illegible].

It is not essential, in commenting upon the career of Guizot, to distinguish the statesman from the man of letters. A vast number of his early productions, such as his various dissertations on Constitutional Government, on the condition of France at the Restoration, and on the Government [illegible] to that country, his essays on the history and literature, on the institutions and revolutions of [illegible] political object; they were the tactics of a [illegible] Minister, and his contemporaries judged [illegible] their views of this Statesman and Minister both [illegible] and the *memoires*, pamphlets, and heavier volumes by which, in his leisure hours at Pelham-crescent and Val Richer, he undertook to vindicate his policy. That Guizot was always right in his own estimation no man can doubt; but the old statesman stuck fast to the ideas of the period which ended in 1848, while the world has been advancing ever since; and judgement must go by the testimony of events which have put Guizot's doctrine completely at fault. A new generation has sprung up which can neither understand Guizot nor could have been understood by him.

Fortunately, even, when the statesman is altogether given up, there remains the Professor. When all is said about Guizot's political shortcomings, it must be freely admitted that he was an eminently gifted man, and that he will always rank among the foremost writers and scholars, among the most efficient men of progress in France. In the earliest discharge of his functions as a Minister of Public Instruction, and in his long connexion with Cousin and Villemain, he exercised the most beneficial influence over the educational establishments and the method of education in his country, and raised the whole tone and standard of French studies to a pitch they had never attained before. His historical works on Civilization in France and in Europe, and his dissertations on the England of the Stuarts and the Cromwells, will find readers both in their original and in foreign translations, so long as extensive information, deep research, and acute observation can impart charms to such productions. Even in these works, however, and in the late *History of France*, written for the young, too great a tendency is apparent to generalize and classify events; to make them subservient to system and theory; to bend stubborn facts to arbitrary laws and rules of action; to take a Calvinist—i. e., a fatalist—view of human nature and to confine it to an imaginary groove from which it is rather taken for granted than proved that it cannot free itself or deviate. In [illegible] matters of style and language Guizot's dogmatic tone of mind was against him. He was evidently as stiff in the Professor's chair as he was in the Tribune of the Chamber, where, although his manner was in ordinary cases, calm and stately, simple and dignified, it was characterized by a certain assumption of magisterial authority, even when contradiction did not call forth those outbursts of temper in which his intolerant disposition became manifest. He showed himself far less self-conscious and overbearing in private intercourse; and those who became familiar with him during his stay in this country, first as French Ambassador, in Manchester-square, and then as a political fugitive in Pelham-crescent, bear witness to the courteous demeanour which sank the sour statesman in the accomplished scholar. His Protestantism, the interest he took in the advancement of evangelical religion, and his thorough acquaintance with the language, the history and literature, and the institutions of this country, won him the regard of a variety of our eminent men to a degree that is seldom evinced towards foreigners. His affection for his first wife notwithstanding the great disparity of age, long survived her, and, as we have seen, even guided him in the choice of her successor. He was at her bed-side to the last moment, and it is on record that he soothed the pangs of death by reading aloud to her Bossuet's sermon on Immortality. After the loss of his second wife Guizot's daughter became the inseparable companion of his long widowhood, and few have forgotten the grace with which she did the honours of her father's house in Brompton. Guizot's religion was to all appearance an earnest, deep-seated sentiment, undiminished and unaltered throughout the various stages of his long existence.

## EGYPT.

OUR annual Consular reports on Egypt, received this year, state the population of that country at 5,250,000 at the close of the year 1871, and as the rate of increase at that time was upwards of 1 per cent. per annum, the population may now be about 5,400,000. The annual death-rate in the whole country from 1867 to 1871 averaged 2·4 per cent.; it was raised to this rate by the high ratio in Cairo and Alexandria, which exceeded 4 per cent. Our Consul at Alexandria notes it as remarkable that the great number of trees planted by Mahomed Ali (upwards of 3,000,000 trees) and the constantly increasing area of the canals have not caused any sensible increase in the rainfall; but he [illegible] that the Suez Canal has certainly somewhat modified [illegible] through which it passes, rendering it cooler in summer and warmer in winter. The surface of Egypt capable of being cultivated is, according to official statistics, 7,261,040 acres (or 11,351 square miles), of which about 4,625,000 are actually under cultivation. There is, therefore, no want of lands for its proper cultivation; and almost the whole population is available for agricultural purposes, there being scarcely any manufactures. Steam, moreover, is now used in irrigation by all the large landowners; but the small cultivators have still a most primitive mode of irrigation, using, where oxen or camels are not employed turning the wheels, leaky baskets to raise the water into a channel whence it flows over the land. The country depends absolutely, even for the existence of the people, on the maintenance of the canals at a certain level; and Consul Stanley of Alexandria [illegible] reason to think it hard that people should be even compelled, if under proper [illegible] to contribute their labour to this end. The land tax averages slightly over £1 per acre on the whole ground cultivated, and a system of compounding for taxes has been in operation since 1872, under which those who pay in six years the tax for 12 years are for ever relieved from half the tax. The export of cotton from Egypt in 1873 reached the high figure of 2,389,541 cantars, equivalent to 2,151,648 cwt., or 398,2[illegible] bales. The crop was inferior in quality; this may be partly attributed to a low Nile in that season and partly to many cultivators having re-sown cotton on the same ground for several successive years, in disregard of the accepted rule that only one in three years should cotton be grown. Experiments recently made with the best Sea Island seed show that with careful cultivation and strict selection of seed Egypt can compete with the American producer of the very finest cottons. The cultivation of sugar on a very extended scale in Egypt is quite of recent date, but the export in 1873 reached 834,020 cwt. The traffic through the Suez Canal is reported steadily increasing. The Vice-Consul at Port Said states that in the year 1873 as many as 1,171 vessels passed through the Canal, the total tonnage reaching 2,085,270 tons, and that 810 of the vessels, of 1,500,140 tons, were under the British flag, being 69 per cent. of ships and 72 per cent. of tonnage. The number of passengers amounted to 65,035. He is informed that the receipts of the Canal Company were £911,032, and that of this sum £617,833 was derived from British sources. He says that no difficulty has been found in keeping up the requisite depth of water, and that the principal danger the Company has to contend against is the silting up of land at the entrance of the harbour of Port Said. The consul at Alexandria is obliged to report that the state of education in Egypt is still unsatisfactory. The number attending primary schools is but 90,000; but considering that in Egypt custom has forbidden female education, and that therefore only the male population should be reckoned, this gives at least 31 per 1,000 who attend school. The Khedive is endeavouring to overcome the Mahomedan prejudice against female education, and is organizing schools for girls. It will be most interesting to note the success of these efforts the first in any Mahomedan country to promote female education and to raise the intellectual and moral status of future generations.

## VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

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991 Marian, Moore, Stephens—James Mackintosh & Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
797 Hope, [illegible] Carter—Farnham & Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
608 Shah Jehan, Harwood—H. A. N. Mahomed.
NOT FIXED.
1496 Anna Fish, Hoffses—The Captain.
188 Great Bas[illegible]es, Carter.
1313 Hahnemann, [illegible], Thomson—Wallace & Co.
434 Mozaffer, Urquhart—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
834 Ocean Bride, Le Gross—W. Nicol & Co.
1122 Tribune, [illegible]yfield—Wallace & Co.

STEAMERS.
FOR OVERLAND ROUTE.
2083 Hydaspes, [illegible]—P. & O. Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
1014 Parsee, Harris—W. & A. Graham & Co.
881 Marina, [illegible]—W. & A. Graham & Co.
FOR [illegible], JEDDAH AND HOODOODA.
706 Koina, [illegible]—Essa bin Khalefa.
FOR [illegible] COAST & CALCUTTA.
1139 Asia, Gray—B. I. S. N. Co.
FOR AUSTRALIA &c.
1033 Nubia, Hall—P. & O. Co.
FOR CHINA, &c.
1125 Geelong, [illegible]—P. & O. Co.
NOT FIXED.
781 Adria, [illegible]—P. & O. Co.
1714 Almora, [illegible]—B. I. S. N. Co.
675 Burmah, [illegible]—B. I. S. Co.
346 Kurrachee, [illegible]—B. I. S. N. Co.
643 Pernambuco, [illegible]—W. & A. Graham & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.
FOR ADEN.
168 Sultan Bash[illegible], Nacoda.
142 Fatte, [illegible]—Nacoda.
FOR JEDDAH AND HOODOODA.
450 Day Dream, [illegible] Nacoda—S. M. A. Latiff.
FOR MARSEILLES.
618 Fathe Sal[illegible], Halliday.
NOT FIXED.
334 Bushire Merchant, Machou.
488 Fazul Cu[illegible], Nacoda—H. A. C. Cader.
Sultana, [illegible] Nacoda.
100 Star, Nacoda—(Gun Boat).

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.
1851 Abyss[illegible], James—(R. N.)
[illegible] (Ordinary)
[illegible] man—(Schooner)
[illegible]

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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by AS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of [illegible]
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
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And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
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No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.
They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.
Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.
Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.
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Wholesale and Retail Agents Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies

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PRINTER'S VARNISH,
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER-BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
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CHURCH [illegible]
A List [illegible]
THE [illegible]
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WILL[illegible]
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CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY [illegible]
[illegible], Edward Carr, [illegible]
[illegible] Emmens, Esq.
[illegible] Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
[illegible] Lethbridge, Esq.
[illegible] Nugent, Esq.
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STEPHEN HENRY EMM[illegible]
The security of Policyholders is made [illegible] subscribed Capital of the Company, [illegible] and influential body of Proprietors, a list [illegible] registered in the Court of Chancery, [illegible] of the Special Act of Parliament [illegible]
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ASSURANCE [illegible] TERMINATING [illegible] PREMIUM.
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For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
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Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 4, William IV., Cap. 54
Subscribed Capital .................. £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .................. £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ......Rs. 9,677,080
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
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AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 10,910, assuring .... .... £9,717,589-13-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was .... .... £1,892,449-12- 0
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were .... .... £967,760- 3- 5
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit .... .... „ 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... „ 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES [illegible]
[illegible]
2nd.—No [illegible]
3rd. Lives below the ordinary standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be insured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within [illegible] within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months [illegible] Premium becoming due, on proof of good health [illegible] and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which [illegible] indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

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The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.
REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.
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Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

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CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
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Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
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SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
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[illegible] liberality.
EXPLANATION OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.
The POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, consists of over Two Thousand [illegible] Hundred Shareholders, who have paid up more than [illegible] *Fifty Thousand Pounds* of Capital, and also [illegible] *Pounds* as Premiums on Shares, was founded [illegible] of introducing a new system of Life Assurance [illegible] which confers several important advantages [illegible] never before presented to the public.
The Positive system gives to Life Assurance [illegible] able character, by providing the highest [illegible] work for the Assured, and sweeps away [illegible] tions and technicalities which surround [illegible] —it puts an end to policy forfeiture, and [illegible] with a negotiable property for every Premium [illegible] not disturb the scientific principles on which [illegible] so long and safely rested.
1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable [illegible] tion on foreign residence or travel is imposed.
2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies [illegible] are created, by the accumulation in India [illegible] Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid [illegible] besides which 20 per cent. of the paid-up [illegible] pany is similarly invested in Consols in England [illegible] the Central Trustees. The Trust deeds are [illegible] intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.
3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government [illegible] of such accumulated funds, which can be used [illegible] cept payment of Policies.
4th.—Premiums are at Whole World Rates and [illegible] a limited term only, instead of continuing [illegible] life.
5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies, [illegible] missory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred [illegible] or administrator of the Assured, are issued [illegible] part of the amount insured upon each [illegible] being made, that is to say, if the Assured [illegible] 30 annual payments the Positive Premium [illegible] thirtieth part of the amount insured.
6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, [illegible] premiums be paid; and are virtually paid-up Policies.
7th.—A minimum surrender value of [illegible] paid is fixed at the time of effecting [illegible] option to the Insured of borrowing such [illegible] Company on easy terms, at any time.

WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, [illegible] YEARLY PREMIUMS.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. | |
| 20 | 91 | 1 | 8 | 49 | 14 | 5 | [illegible] |
| 25 | 98 | 8 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 8 | [illegible] |
| 30 | 106 | 12 | 9 | 58 | 12 | 0 | [illegible] |
| 35 | 116 | 2 | 8 | 64 | 2 | 0 | [illegible] |
| 40 | 126 | 10 | 9 | 70 | 4 | 0 | [illegible] |
| 45 | 138 | 5 | 4 | 77 | 4 | 0 | [illegible] |
| 50 | 151 | 6 | 8 | 85 | 5 | 4 | [illegible] |
| 55 | 166 | 4 | 8 | 95 | 7 | 4 | [illegible] |
| 60 | 184 | 6 | 8 | 108 | 15 | 4 | [illegible] |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. | |
| 20 | 29 | 12 | 8 | 25 | 13 | 4 | [illegible] |
| 25 | 32 | 6 | 8 | 28 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 30 | 35 | 7 | 4 | 31 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 35 | 39 | 0 | 8 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 40 | 43 | 4 | 0 | 38 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 45 | 49 | 6 | 8 | 43 | 10 | 0 | [illegible] |
| 50 | 55 | 2 | 0 | 50 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 55 | 61 | 8 | 0 | 60 | 8 | 8 | [illegible] |
| 60 | 78 | 0 | 8 | 74 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly [illegible] see Prospectus Tables B. and C., pages [illegible]
The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH [illegible] will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit [illegible] daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort [illegible] appointment, at 1-30 P.M.
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TREACHER'S BUILDINGS [illegible]
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all other information may be obtained on application to
GADDUM [illegible] Co.,
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—[illegible]
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CHRISTOPHER [illegible]
EDWARD H[illegible]
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD H[illegible]
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KE[illegible]
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, [illegible]
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS W[illegible]
In point of security the Queen's Policies [illegible] Rates of Premium will be found as [illegible] of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are [illegible] accept risks on even more favorable terms [illegible]
Property in all parts of the Presidency [illegible] terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This office offers considerable inducements [illegible]
The careful selection of Lives secures [illegible] the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennial [illegible]
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Under late arrangements [illegible] with special advantages [illegible] Civil and Military [illegible] culars regarding which will be supplied [illegible]
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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
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The "Royal" has never amalgamated [illegible] and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
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Do. 1873 [illegible]
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise [illegible] BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be [illegible] Company through their Agents [illegible] Household Furniture, both in Bombay and [illegible] sured on very favourable terms, [illegible]
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ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR [illegible] TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

| AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY. | FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits. | FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. Without Profits. | [illegible] |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 38 7 | 30 0 | [illegible] |
| 25 | 41 6 | 32 13 | [illegible] |
| 30 | 44 10 | 35 15 | [illegible] |
| 35 | 48 6 | 39 8 | [illegible] |

[illegible] reduction of premiums to Europeans [illegible] at which the assured leaves either [illegible] for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Fort, Bombay. [illegible] London, Mr. GEORGE STREET [illegible] Paris, Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co. [illegible] Messrs. THACKER, [illegible] Messrs. THACKER and Co.